

## Essential staff not allowed to travel

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government has announced measures designed to ensure continued services by all sectors for the public in the event of hostilities breaking out in the Gulf region. Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Salem Masadeh announced that a travel ban has been imposed on public officials except for members of official Jordanian delegations. Doctors, pharmacists, male and female nurses, workers at bakeries and petrol stations are also barred from travelling abroad without prior permits from the Ministry of Interior, the announcement said. Masadeh has also authorized heads of civil defence committees in the provinces to commandeer means of transport owned by the private or the public sectors as and when needed, to take control of petrol stations in the country in order to organize the sale of oil products in accordance with the country's higher national interest, and to supervise the distribution of food supplies available at whole sale merchants stores to control food distribution to the public if necessary.

# Jordan Times

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## Special edition on Friday

Due to the outbreak of war in the Gulf early Thursday morning 17-1-1990, there will be a special edition of the Jordan Times on Friday, Jan. 18. The newspaper will be available at bookshops and newstands throughout the Kingdom.

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# War breaks out in the Gulf

## U.S.-led forces bombard Baghdad and Kuwait Iraq fires Scud missiles at Saudi Arabia

## Israelis close off W. Bank, Gaza

THE GULF CRISIS exploded into war early Thursday with the American-led multinational force launching one of the heaviest air attacks in history on Baghdad and Kuwait.

The assault, in a pattern of concentrated raids on apparently predetermined targets in and around Baghdad and Kuwait came 19 hours after a deadline set by the United Nations for Iraq to leave Kuwait or face war.

The Israeli army said that the U.S.-led forces had bombed missiles in Iraq aimed at the Jewish state.

Asked whether the missile sites on Iraq's western border had been attacked, Brigadier-General Zeev Livneh told Israeli Television:

"Yes, we know that area has been under attack from the start of the American air attack and we very much hope that the missile system... took a serious hit."

Iraq had threatened to attack Tel Aviv first if war erupted in the Gulf. Israel had threatened to retaliate, although the United States had publicly hoped it would stay out of the war.

The Israeli army immediately

ordered a blanket curfew on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said war appeared inevitable. "As a result of the non-compromising position of Saddam Hussein, military steps will be taken very soon between the Iraqi forces and the forces in the (U.S.-led) coalition," he said.

He also warned again that Israel would respond harshly to any Iraqi attack.

The Israeli government's steps to prepare for war won wide backing in parliament Wednesday, but leftist members caused an uproar when an ultra-rightist legislator called on Israel to expel all Palestinians in event of war.

"The achievements of this war will be the elimination of the Iraqi threat and the evacuation of the West Bank Arabs so that the 'land of Israel' will forever belong to the people of Israel," said legislator Rehavam Zeevi.

Army spokesman Machman Shai denied media reports that Syria, a member of the Arab coalition against Iraq, has beefed up troops along its border with

Israel. "We haven't noticed any change," Shai told reporters.

Syria has warned it would pull out of the U.S.-led partnership, if Israel entered the war.

The defence ministry ordered elementary and secondary schools closed until Sunday.

Mr. Bush said later the coalition would crush what he said were Iraq's chemical and nuclear weapons.

He said he hoped the war would not last long and that casualties would be minimal. He said he had ordered military commanders to prevail as quickly as possible.

Mr. Bush spoke on American television two hours after the attack began.

In Baghdad, television reporters said bombs were falling on the centre of the Iraqi capital.

Earlier, a squadron of U.S. F-15E fighter-bombers took off from the largest U.S. air base in central Saudi Arabia, said Ray Davis, the base's chief maintenance officer.

"This is history in the making," he said.

They took off in pairs. The aircraft were heavily loaded with bombs and underwing fuel tanks for the long trip north. They also were armed with cannon and air-to-air missiles for self-defence.

Earlier, ABC and CNN television news reported from Baghdad there were "flashes in the sky" over the city and that it appeared tracer bullets were coming up from the ground.

An ABC correspondent said there were sirens heard in the city. CNN reported similar outbursts of gunfire over the city.

"It appears there is some sort of light coming towards the hotel," ABC's correspondent said.

"Now things have quieted down again and the sirens have subsided," he reported after a few minutes.

CNN in a report from Riyadh, said 150 Saudi planes had joined the allied operations all over Iraq and Kuwait.

In another phone call from Baghdad, CNN's John Holliman also reported anti-aircraft fire in the air over the city, but said no

planes had been heard.

Explosions and machine gun fire could be heard in the background.

CNN's Bernard Shaw, in Baghdad too, said:

"You see flashes of light, obviously anti-aircraft fire. We have not heard any jet planes yet."

"The night sky filled with a hail of bullets from anti-aircraft guns," CNN's Holliman said.

He said he could hear sound of explosions in the distance. He said he did not know if they were bombs or shells from anti-aircraft artillery hitting the ground.

Holliman said the lights of the Iraqi capital were on.

"Anti-aircraft fire is rising up from the ground and going up into the sky," ABC correspondent Gary Shepherd reported. "Huge red tracers are emerging from the ground and rising into the sky."

A bomb appeared to have scored a direct hit on an oil refinery on the outskirts of the city, causing a heat wave to sweep over his hotel.

Iraqi missiles were detected heading for an area around Bahrain and eastern Saudi Arabia, but fell short of their targets, Bahrain authorities said.

"Missiles were detected... but they fell short," a spokesman for the Bahrain civil defence directorate told Reuters.

Air raid warnings were sounded in Bahrain in response to the missile warning from military officials around 0100 GMT but the all-clear was sounded soon after.

The British Broadcasting Corporation reported that five Scuds had been fired.

Two air raid alerts took place in the kingdom soon after allied aircraft staged the massive attack but both were quickly called off.

A Saudi spokesman said U.S. Secretary of State James Baker obtained Saudi approval for the bombardment in a conversation Wednesday with Prince Bandar Ben Sultan, the Saudi ambassador who was in touch with King Fahd by telephone.

The U.S. Defence Department withheld details until Mr. Bush

spoke, but the plan was well known in advance. General Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told restive U.S. troops last night they would not have to wait long past the Jan. 15 deadline for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

Riyadh, the Saudi capital, was quiet, although there were conflicting television reports of an Iraqi Scud missile attack on the kingdom.

Less than three hours after the U.S. jets were launched, reporters in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, a staging base for the U.S. force, said air raid sirens sounded an alert of a possible Iraqi missile attack. The "all-clear" later sounded with no word of an attack.

As the United States unleashed its air power against Iraq lawmakers

said they hoped the conflict would end quickly with few American casualties.

"We can only hope that this military action is swift and successful and that there will be a minimum of American casualties and Saddam Hussein will be wiped from the face of the earth," Sen. Alfonse D'Amato said in a statement shortly after the U.S. attack began.

When news of the first air strikes surfaced, some lawmakers watched on television while others were on the road. Congressional leaders had been notified in advance by President Bush.

THE OUTBREAK of war in the Gulf elicited quick promises of support for the United States from its allies as well as outrage from a longtime foe.

The feeling of saddened resignation expressed by United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who had engaged in a frenzied 11th-hour effort to avert war, reflected the feelings of many.

"After all my efforts, after all the efforts of so many countries, so many different personalities, how can I tell you, dear friends, that we are now facing a war?" he said.

Cuban President Fidel Castro, long a foe of the United States, was quick to criticise the war as unnecessary. He said it could have been avoided by diplomacy.

"I think the mentality of the Arab countries was not taken into

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## Jordan will bow to no one but God, Crown Prince says

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has reaffirmed that Jordan remained alert to fend off any aggression on its territory and that the Kingdom would not bow to anyone but God.

In interviews recorded Tuesday, the Crown Prince expressed hope that new peace initiatives will be launched to achieve a settlement of the Gulf crisis.

Prince Hassan said in an interview with Visnews:

"Certainly, I do not feel that there is any hope of movement (to settle the Gulf crisis). However one cannot give up hope. Let us hope there will be a change of heart. But how that could happen, I really do not know."

"Success in diplomacy re-

quires daring and patience, and we have not seen daring and patience in the diplomatic initiatives today," he added.

Asked whether there was a fear of Jordanian involvement in this war, he said: "Well, as the Quakers described themselves, they quake, they tremble only to God. And I think that this country trembles only in the face of its Maker. We have been in hardships in the past, through successive confrontations in this region and this is what makes one feel so sad in a sense that once again war may be visited on this region, and possibly on this country... certainly we have not been a party to aggression, we have not condoned aggression and we had and still hope that

politics and sanity could prevail."

In another interview with the Austrian Television, Prince Hassan affirmed that Jordan would defend its land and sovereignty and integrity with all its might.

"Clearly we have to defend our sovereignty and our integrity to the best of our ability. We will not be a corridor or walkover for anyone," he said.

Prince Hassan warned of the changes that would take place in the region if war breaks out.

"There's every possibility of the map of the region being changed and in that event I think we are going to see more Lebanonisation of the region and greater ethnic and political confrontation," he said.

## House forms crisis committee

By Abdullah Hassanat  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

Wednesday session discussing three articles of the 18-article unlawful gain law.

The draft law, as passed by the House Legal Committee, stipulates that holders of high office, including senators, deputies and union leaders, should, when assuming office, declare their assets and those of their spouses and offsprings. It states that unlawful gain is any gain by any of those individuals through the use of their office.

It requires that each official should declare his or her assets at the office of a special judge appointed especially for this purpose.

The Muslim Brotherhood deputies in the Legal Committee have managed to add an additional phrase — "where did you get this asset from?" — to article one of the law. Five members of the committee, including Chairman Hussein Mujali, recorded reservation against the addition. When the article was put to vote,

the additional phrase was dropped.

Some deputies, led by the ex-minister of awqaf and religious affairs, Dr. Ali Faqir, wanted article two to include additional phrases that would make the law retroactive. However, after a lengthy debate that motion was defeated.

When discussing article three which lists officials included under the law, Deputy Fakhri Kawaar protested that deputies, mayors and trade union leaders should not be included since they are elected by the people.

Prime Minister Badran countered by saying that even elected officials have the power to profit by the use of their office.

When this was put to vote after a lengthy debate, only three deputies, from the Democratic Bloc in the House, voted for absolving elected people from the rulings of the law.

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## Jordanians glued to radios for news

By Wafa Amr  
The Associated Press

AMMAN — News of the outbreak of war spread through the Jordanian capital like wildfire Thursday.

Jordan's state-run radio broadcast a religious programme late into the night and did not mention the attack. But Jordanians heard the news on the BBC, Voice of American or Israeli TV. People telephoned to awaken relatives and friends with the news.

Baghdad Radio went off the air before the attack and the Iraqi News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, continued to transmit but all its reports were hopelessly garbled.

Jordanian officials refused immediate comment on the attack.

Information Minister Ibrahim Izzidin, contacted by telephone at his home, said the 25-man cabinet headed by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, would meet later in the day and will issue a

statement on the beginning of hostilities.

There is deep concern in the country that Jordan will become involved in the war if Iraqi President Saddam Hussein carries out his threat to attack Israel as soon as Iraq is itself attacked.

Israel has warned it would retaliate harshly against Iraq.

His Majesty King Hussein told the people of Jordan in a television address only a few hours before the expiration of the U.N. deadline for Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait that Jordanian armed forces had seen placed on full alert.

"We will resist and fight fiercely if it (war) is imposed on us," he added.

The King also said that the armed forces "are determined to prevent anyone whosever from crossing (our land or skies) in any direction whatever."

In his address the King asked Jordanians to continue to treat well those foreigners who have chosen to remain in Jordan.

## Turkey says Iraq closed border post

ANKARA (Agencies) — Turkey announced Wednesday that Iraq had unilaterally closed the only border crossing between the two countries.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Murat Sungar said Iraq did not notify Turkey about its decision. He said Turkish officials at the border reported that the Habur border post 1,200 kilometres southeast of the capital Ankara, had been closed by Iraq late Tuesday.

A spokesman for the Iraqi embassy here said he had no knowledge of the closure.

Aydin Arslan, the governor of southeastern Sirnak province, said about 60 Polish and Yugoslav diplomats crossed into Turkey from Habur Tuesday before the closure.

Mr. Arslan said the Iraqi side of the border was apparently empty with no one waiting to cross into Turkey.

Sungar, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, said Turkey had no intention of closing the border crossing and his country had been prepared for a possible influx of refugees from Iraq in case a war broke out.

Turkish newspapers claimed that more than 100,000 Iraqis, civilians and soldiers, were expected to flee into Turkey in case of a war.

According to the newspaper, Iraq has planted mines along its side of the border.

Arslan said the number of foreigners and Turks who crossed into Turkey from Habur amounted to 70,000 since Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2.

President Turgut Ozal said in remarks quoted Wednesday Turkey will not allow Iran or Syria to carve up Iraq or let a Kurdish state emerge in northern Iraq from the wreckage of a Gulf war.

"Although Iran has said it will not attack Iraq in the event of a Gulf war, this is not sufficient guarantee for us," the mass-circulation daily Hurriyet quoted Ozal as telling deputies of his ruling Motherland Party.

"We will not allow Iranian and Syrian troops to march into Iraqi territory," he said.

Ozal, who has moved from his official residence to monitor the Gulf crisis from an office in parliament, said there were efforts to set a Kurdish state in northern Iraq.

"We will not allow this. We must be at the (negotiating) table after the war and must be

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Jordan faces pressure to reopen border, page 3

## France commits itself to war to 'free Kuwait'

PARIS (Agencies) — President Francois Mitterrand Wednesday committed the French nation to take part in a military strike against Iraq, saying he had lost all hope that Baghdad would withdraw its troops from Kuwait.

The National Assembly overwhelmingly endorsed the use of military firepower to force Iraq from Kuwait, voting 523-43 in favour of government policy, with two abstentions.

Premier Michel Rocard said French troops would be placed under U.S. command for "pre-determined missions," to liberate the emirate. The wording

appeared phrased to quell fears of all-out war with Iraq. Oil as well as international law were at stake, he said.

The Foreign Ministry announced the evacuation of the French embassy in Baghdad — the last Western nation to do so. France had said it would recall its diplomats only when all hope had disappeared.

"The hour has come for us... to apply the principles we stand for," the president said in a written message to lawmakers meeting in a special session for the vote on the Socialist government's policy on Iraq.

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## Anxiety, gloom and hope against hope among Jordanians

By Ghadeer Taher and P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — Anxiety, fear and gloom hung heavily in the air over Jordan Wednesday after the expiry of the U.N. deadline for Iraq to relinquish Kuwait or face war, and many Jordanians appeared to have resigned themselves to accepting and facing whatever came next.

After the expiry of the deadline and little apparent diplomatic activity to resolve the crisis materialised, popular sentiment was subdued as people prepared for war. But there were voices, albeit a few, which expressed the hope that somewhere, somehow, someone would come up with a surprise solution, averting a military conflict.

"Will there be war?" the question that has been the most-beard in the country since the Aug. 2 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait was mostly replaced with "When will it start?"

But most Amman residents were looking westwards towards Israel rather than east, obviously apprehensive that it would be from the western side of the River Jordan that hostilities might start.

"A war in the Gulf is almost a foregone conclusion," said Mohammad Khamis, a taxi driver who lives near the broadcast station outside Amman. "We have to accept that fact. But what is worrying me is Israel's intentions: Will (the

Jewish state) try to stage an attack against Iraq across Jordanian territory? And if it does, what happens next?"

Wedged between Iraq and Israel, Jordanians are convinced that the Kingdom would not be able to stay out if its two mighty neighbours start a shooting war, particularly in light of Baghdad's threat that Tel Aviv would be its first target in the event of an assault on Iraq by the multinational forces assembled in the Gulf.

His Majesty King Hussein and other Jordanian leaders have said that Jordan would fight with all of its might to counter any bid by any party to use its territory as a passage.

The King was vowed that Jordanian air defences would try to stop any warplane using

the Kingdom's airspace in any conflict stemming from the Gulf crisis.

"His Majesty's speech to the country (Tuesday night) was very somber," said Hassan Al Omari, a businessman. "What the King told the country was simple and clear: War is almost here, and there is very little anyone could do to ward it off, and we have to defend ourselves, our country and our dignity."

"Jordan had done whatever it could to resolve the problem through peaceful means, and now there is very little hope. So, we might as well be prepared for all eventualities."

Jordanians were still stocking up on food stuffs, especially bread, tape to seal their windows, flashlights and candles

and bandages for medical emergencies.

Long queues could be seen at many bakeries across the country and supermarkets were still busy selling "essential" items for times of war.

There were some people also trying to get seats on the few flights available to leave the country after war seemed imminent and after many foreign carriers suspended their flights to Amman.

"I really thought the crisis would be resolved politically so we did not want to leave," said a woman buying tickets at a travel agency in Jabal Amman. "But now I believe there will be a war soon and I want to get my children out."

Travel agencies in Amman said there were seats left on

flights out because many of those who were planning to leave left a few weeks back.

One agent said many people are flying to "any destination" then connecting to Europe and the United States.

Many Jordanians said they spent all night Tuesday listening to radios with hope that a final-hour peace initiative would be launched and accepted by all in the countdown to the fateful hour of 0500 GMT (7 a.m. local time).

"My family did not sleep at all," said heavy-eyed George, a studio owner in downtown Amman. "We all stayed up praying for a miracle."

"I am not worried about my personal safety," said

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## Text of appeal to Iraq from U.N. chief

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Following is the text of an appeal to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein delivered on Tuesday by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. He spoke to journalists and diplomats only six hours before the midnight deadline set by the Security Council for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait or face the possibility of war.

"As 15 January advances, and the world stands poised between peace and war, I most sincerely appeal to President Saddam Hussein to turn the course of events away from catastrophe and towards a new era of justice and harmony based on the principles of the United Nations Charter.

"All of our efforts in this direction will fail unless Iraq can signify its readiness to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, beginning with Resolution 660.

"If this commitment is made, and clear and substantial steps taken to implement these resolutions, a just peace, with all the benefits, will follow. I therefore urge President Saddam Hussein to commence, without delay, the total withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

"Once this process is well under way, I wish to assure him, on the basis of understanding that I have received from governments at the highest level, that neither Iraq nor its forces will be attacked by those arrayed in the international coalition against his country.

"Further, with the commencement of withdrawal, as secretary-general of the United Nations, I would, with the consent of the parties concerned, and the agreement of the Security Council, be prepared immediately to deploy United Nations observers and, if necessary, United Nations Forces to certify the withdrawal and to ensure that hostilities do not erupt on the ground.

"In addition, with compliance

of the resolutions, I would urge the Security Council to review its decisions imposing sanctions against Iraq.

"I would also encourage a process whereby foreign forces deployed in the area would be phased out.

"Peace in the region requires that all of its problems be resolved justly and equitably, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

"I have every assurance, once again from the highest levels of government, that with the resolution of the present crisis, every effort will be made to address, in a comprehensive manner, the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestinian question. I pledge my every effort to this end.

"As I stated to the council last night, all of us are aware of the extreme gravity of the decisions to be made in the period ahead. No one and no nation can — except with a heavy heart — resort to the 'necessary means' implied by Resolution 678, knowing in advance that tragic and unpredictable consequences can follow.

"I trust, in the circumstances, that wisdom and statesmanship will prevail in all quarters in order to move decisively away from conflict. In appealing to President Saddam Hussein today, I wish him to know that I will readily devote my every capacity to working with him, and with all the others concerned, to this end.

"In the tenth and final year of my tenure as secretary-general of the United Nations, no cause would give me greater satisfaction than to set the Middle East as a whole on the road to just and lasting peace. And no disappointment would be greater and more tragic than to find the nations of the world engaging in a conflict that none of their peoples want."

## Oman braces itself to become refugee haven

MUSCAT (AP) — Oman has prepared to become a haven for refugees if war triggers a mass exodus from the northern Gulf. Diplomatic sources said Tuesday there were contingency plans to establish transit camps at staging posts close to the border with the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Refugees then could be escorted along the 350-kilometre route to the capital, processed and flown out of the country, one diplomat said.

"Should there be a mass evacuation from the northern Gulf, the Omanis have got everything well under control and have made provisions for the large numbers of refugees that could well come," said one source, speaking on condition of anonymity.

"They recognise the problems Jordan had and have acted appropriately. I think everyone here understands that the key word at the moment is flexibility," the source said.

Jordan faced massive logistical and financial problems when it was flooded with refugees from Kuwait after the Aug. 2 Iraqi invasion.

Diplomats said Oman also reportedly has increased security along the border.

Oman is the southernmost country among the Gulf littoral

states. It is about 1,000 kilometres away from Iraq and Kuwait.

The British embassy appealed to its resident nationals to offer bedding, food and water to any Britons coming from the northern Gulf in the event of a full-scale evacuation.

A spokesman for the U.S. embassy, who could not be named under embassy rules, said discussions were going on with Omani authorities "about the possibility of U.S. citizens wishing come south to seek refuge."

Already a trickle of dependents from diplomatic families as well as international companies in the northern Gulf has made its presence felt in Oman. Several hundred displaced Kuwaitis also have made Muscat their home since the Iraqi invasion.

Western embassies have activated warden networks and evacuation plans have been prepared. The United States has an estimated 1,000 Americans reside in Oman.

Foreigners make up about 30 per cent of the population in this country of 1.5 million people.

The British embassy said in a statement to Britons that it continued to believe there was no cause for concern for the safety of the British community in Oman.



A scene from Tuesday night's candle-light vigil in Amman (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

## Peace seekers stage candle-light vigil marking deadline for war

By Serene Halasa  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — As the world nears what could, in all probability, be a war in the Gulf, peace marches and vigils are held worldwide in an attempt to prevent this catastrophe from occurring. In Jordan, the Jordanian Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (JPPNW) organised a peace vigil in front of the United Nations offices Tuesday night to mark the end of the United Nations deadline for Iraq to leave Kuwait.

The atmosphere that prevailed during the vigil was that of anger and frustration over what many regard as the American administration's

double-standard treatment of the Arabs and their causes.

Although the marchers asked for peace, they stressed that this did not mean surrender. "We want peace, but we will never surrender, and if they (the American-led coalition) in the Gulf want us to surrender then we will fight with everything we have," one marcher said.

"We are for peace yet we will defend ourselves," said Dr. Hassan Badran, a member of the JPPNW. He read a statement to the media pleading for peace and preventing a catastrophic war.

"Efforts to resolve the crisis should concentrate on preventing this catastrophe and save lives and human civiliza-

tion," the statement read. It also called for an Arab solution to the crisis.

"The crisis in the Gulf is between two Arab countries and should be resolved within an Arab framework under United Nations auspices," it said.

About 5,000 marchers, holding candles and olive branches, were waving Jordanian, Iraqi and Palestinian flags and chanting slogans in support of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. Some of the marchers were also carrying banners calling for a just and peaceful settlement of the crisis. "Four hundred and fifty nuclear heads is a world catastrophe," and "Give war a Bush," read some of the banners.

"God is merciful. Doesn't this man (Bush) have compassion? Have we done anything to America? Why does Bush want to fight us," a tearful woman asked. "All we want is a just peace," she said.

Another demonstrator said: "We have the right to enjoy our own natural resources. The Americans have come to our region to plunder our resources."

The march that lasted till midnight Tuesday was one of the many activities that the Kingdom is witnessing these days. Marches, rallies and vigils are held throughout the Kingdom calling for a just peace to all problems in the region, including the Palestinian problem.

## U.S. soldiers draft wills, wait for war in Gulf

EASTERN SAUDI ARABIA (R) — U.S. soldiers in Saudi Arabia, believing war is inevitable, drafted wills, sent farewell messages to families and waited resolutely for war as a U.N. deadline ran down for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

"They are sombre. They are mulling this stuff around in their minds," said army Captain Clint Esarey from Indianapolis. Just hours before the deadline expires at 0500 GMT on Wednesday, Esarey sent a cassette tape to his wife with an oral will and a request to be buried in full uniform out of respect for the army in which he has served for more than 10 years.

He also included a note saying he would understand if she remarried.

"I don't see her being a widow for 60 or 70 years of her life," Esarey said.

Private Lennox Snow, 21, of Red Springs North Carolina responded to an urgent impulse to telephone his wife, Priscilla, and apologise for any past neglect.

"I told my wife how much I love her and should have spent more time with her," Snow, a crew chief with an Apache helicopter battalion of the 82nd Airborne Aviation Brigade, said.

Soldiers have been checking the expiry date on the filters of their gas masks to make sure they offer protection against a possible chemi-

cal attack from Iraqi missiles. Feeling they are on the brink of war, the men are also even more diligent in cleaning their weapons.

"In our minds the war has started, the training has stopped," said Esarey. "There is more of a tendency to know where your weapon and gas mask is every second."

Some have sent home many non-essential personal items. Many, like Esarey, keep little more than a few family photographs.

Soldiers of the crack 82nd Airborne Division were among the first U.S. troops sent to Saudi Arabia, arriving just a week after Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

Their Apache attack helicopters are armed with Hellfire anti-tank, laser-guided, missiles and equipped with an infra-red system designed for night fighting.

Pilots and crews awoke to an unsettling calm on Jan. 15 pre-flight testing — normally only conducted on training missions — became daily routine that day.

Sergeant Joseph Espinosa San Diego said: "I've willed everything to my wife. But I'm coming home. I refuse to die here."

Chief Warrant Officer Timothy Bricker of Downingtown, Pennsylvania, said the men were tense because they were tired of waiting for war.

"We'll loose our edge if we wait much longer," he said.

## Europeans scramble for food; oil stocks high

LONDON (R) — Panicked European shoppers scrambled to stash away food Tuesday and Wednesday as the Gulf war deadline passed, but most governments said petrol rationing would be a last resort.

Waves of buying sprees broke out in Italy, France and Spain. Officials reassured citizens that there were full stocks, but that seemed to inflame hoarding even more.

"It's crazy. It's a collective psychosis," said the manager of a Rome branch of a big supermarket chain.

He said that Italians were wildly stocking up on pasta, flour, salt and dried meat. Shoppers emptied shelves as fast as they were filled up.

The managing director of another supermarket chain in Italy said food sales doubled Tuesday, when people bought as if it were a Saturday — the heaviest shopping day of the week.

Nordic shoppers stayed calm. But in Germany, where people generally showed restraint, a 76-year-old woman admitted that she was filling up her cellar with food. "I feel like I did before World War II," she said.

A Swiss supermarket chain, which reported food sales had tripled, said it had prepared for extra demand and had supplies which would last at least 10 months.

"Very little food comes from the Gulf region itself. If war breaks out we may have to do without avocados and kiwi fruit for a while, but we'll manage," said a spokesman.

While shoppers cleaned out supermarket shelves, European governments were putting finishing touches to plans to cut

oil consumption if a Gulf war broke out.

Most governments planned to encourage their citizens to voluntarily drive less and turn down domestic heaters before taking stiffer steps, such as banning Sunday driving and slashing speed limits on roads.

Germany said it had authorised authorities to impose maximum speeds on "autobahns," expressways without legal limits, where motorists are accustomed to speeding like rally drivers.

Even oil-producers Norway, Britain and Denmark were preparing contingency plans to cut energy consumption.

In Italy, the industry ministry said an emergency meeting was called to discuss releasing reserves and drawing up energy saving plans. The ministry estimated that the substitution of coal and gas for oil to generate electricity could save 200,000 tonnes per month.

But no Western European government planned to start rationing petrol as soon as war broke out, leaving it as a last resort.

If needed, France said, it could pull out dusty ration coupons in storage for the past 35 years. It last rationed fuel during the Suez crisis of 1956.

The West's energy watchdog, the Paris-based International Energy Agency unveiled a plan Friday to cushion members from oil shortages in the event of war, including restraining demand and releasing 2.5 million barrels per day of extra oil stocks.

Most Western European governments have at least several months of strategic oil reserves. Switzerland has eight months of supplies.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Hassan II warns against disorders

RABAT (R) — King Hassan II of Morocco warned on Tuesday he would declare a state of emergency if civil disorders broke out as the result of war in the Gulf. He said in a radio broadcast the leaders of seven political parties he met earlier Tuesday promised him they would organise only orderly demonstrations in specific locations and would not stage widespread street protests. "Anyone who tries to seize the opportunity to create riots and civil disorders will be tried before military tribunals in accordance with a state of emergency," he said. "A decree declaring a state of emergency has already been prepared but I have not yet put my seal to it." Massive anti-war demonstrations were staged this week in neighbouring Algeria and Tunisia, but so far only one street protest supporting Iraq has been reported in Morocco, in the frontier town of Oujda.

### Astrologers predict short Gulf war

KATHMANDU (R) — Astrologers in the Himalayan kingdom of Nepal predicted Wednesday there would be a short war in the Gulf won by American-led forces and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein would lose power. "The victory of the forces led by the United States is inevitable, and (U.S. President) George Bush will be a hero in the end," Mani Prasad Tiwari, author of a dozen books on astrology, told Reuters. Ganesh Prasad Neupane predicted the war would start either on Wednesday or Thursday or after Jan. 30. "The situation will come under control 10 days after Saddam Hussein ceases to be the commander of his country's forces," Neupane said. Damodarnath Lohani agreed the war would not last longer than two weeks and that Iraq would be the loser. "The position of Mars and Saturn on the same line has made war inevitable," he said, adding that President Saddam was controlled by Saturn and Mars was in a superior position.

### India suspends some flights

NEW DELHI (R) — Air India said Wednesday it had suspended flights to Saudi Arabia and Bahrain as the United Nations deadline passed for Iraq to pull out of Kuwait or face war. The flights were suspended because of uncertainty about refuelling at Dhahran in Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, an airline spokesman said. The airline would maintain flights to all other places in the Gulf and continue its special flights to Doha in Qatar to evacuate Indians still in the region, he said. Air India has 43 scheduled flights a week to the Gulf and Saudi Arabia and five to Tehran. In Bombay, the directorate-general of shipping issued a directive to Indian ships Tuesday night to leave the Gulf and Aqaba. Shipping industry sources said at least five Indian ships were in the Gulf but their exact location was not known. The Bombay stock exchange, the biggest of India's 19 bourses, remained closed for a second day to prevent a crash in prices due to war fears. The country's three other big exchanges at Delhi, Calcutta and Ahmedabad followed suit.

### Red Cross bolsters Gulf staff

WASHINGTON (AP) — The American Red Cross said Tuesday it is sending an additional 91 workers to the Gulf region by March 1 to join the 54 staff members already on hand to assist U.S. servicemen. The Red Cross has relayed 64,000 messages between U.S. servicemen in the Gulf and their families and for the past month has been shipping 1470 litres of blood each week to the area. It is the first time since World War II that the U.S. military called on the American Red Cross to supply blood in a time of impending military conflict, said Kathy Houlihan, general manager of Red Cross blood services operations. The military supplied its own blood needs during the Korean conflict and the Vietnam war. In addition to helping military people, the Red Cross provides shelter, food, first aid and child care to American nationals leaving their countries because of the crisis. To date, some 7,500 Red Cross volunteers have helped provide these services, the Red Cross announced.

### Romania extends military conscription

BUCHAREST (R) — Romania has prolonged army conscription, blaming the threat of a Gulf war, and said curbs on petrol consumption would stay in force for three months because of oil price rises sparked by the crisis. "This decision (prolonging conscription) has been taken with a view to maintaining a high combat capacity," the Defence Ministry said in a statement. It said that because of the Gulf crisis, conscripts recruited a year ago would not be discharged on schedule but would not stay in the army for an unspecified period. "Our army supports the stance of the Romanian state for a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis," it added. The ministry did not say if the move to extend the period of military service was also motivated by turmoil in the neighbouring Soviet Union.

### NATO makes plans for Gulf war spillover

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO members discussed contingency plans for any spillover of a Gulf war into the military alliance's territory Tuesday. Alliance sources said senior officials, meeting in NATO's defence planning committee, reviewed options for the defence of Turkey, the only NATO member sharing a border with Iraq, and the Mediterranean area. A NATO spokesman would say only: "The allies have under consideration a range of possible precautionary measures." He said NATO would not comment on them until decisions had been reached. NATO is not directly involved in the Gulf build-up as the region is outside its traditional theatre of operations. But it has sent 42 aircraft to Turkey and some allies have also sent anti-aircraft missiles. NATO's founding charter commits all allies to come to the aid of any member under attack.

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

#### PROGRAMME ONE

16:00 ..... Koran  
16:15 ..... Programme review  
16:20 ..... Children programme  
17:18 ..... Book of Adventure  
18:00 ..... News summary  
18:10 ..... Local programme  
19:50 ..... Programme review  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Local series  
21:30 ..... Programme review  
21:40 ..... Local programme  
22:30 ..... Arabic film  
23:00 ..... News in Arabic

#### PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 ..... Cartoons  
18:30 ..... Documentary  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Reportage d'Actualites  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
19:45 ..... Varieties  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... One By Day  
21:10 ..... Black Forest  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:30 ..... Smoke and the Bandit

#### PRAYER TIMES

05:11 ..... Fajr  
06:32 ..... Sunrise (Shu'ab) Dula  
11:46 ..... Dhuhur  
14:36 ..... 'Asr  
16:59 ..... Maghrib  
18:21 ..... Isha

#### CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifish Tel. 810740

Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 637853.  
St. Joseph Church Tel. 634990.  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440.

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757  
Terrasanta Church Tel. 623566  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541.  
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 625443.  
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261.  
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751.  
Assam International Church Tel. 827981, 685326.  
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295.  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817 and 654932.

#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.  
It will be cold, cloudy and rainy and winds will be southerly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy and there will be a chance of scattered showers of rain. Winds will be southerly fresh and seas rough.

Min./max. temp.  
Amman ..... 3 / 11  
Aqaba ..... 7 / 18  
Oeserts ..... 2 / 12  
Jordan Valley ..... 8 / 17

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 13, Aqaba 20. Humidity readings: Amman 64 per cent, Aqaba 48 per cent.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

#### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Walid Smadi ..... 683266  
Dr. Fakhri Tayeh ..... 885880  
Dr. Yousef Rashid ..... 896301  
Dr. Anwar Mus Al Haj ..... 771029  
Firas pharmacy ..... 661912  
Nairouth pharmacy ..... 626672  
Al Asma pharmacy ..... 637055  
Nairouth pharmacy ..... 626672  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636750  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 644945  
Shmeisani pharmacy ..... 637660

IRBID:  
Dr. Amjad Obeidat ..... (—)  
Al Shabara pharmacy ..... (275825)

ZARQA:  
Dr. Khamis Al Ja'buri ..... (—)  
Khalifeh pharmacy ..... 985417

#### EMERGENCIES

Food Control Centre ..... 637111  
Civil Defence Department ..... 661111  
Civil Defence Immediate ..... 630541  
Rescue ..... 199  
Rescue Police ..... 192, 621111, 637771  
Fire Brigade ..... 891228

### HOSPITALS

AMMAN:  
Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813/32  
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn. .... 642816  
Ashleh Maternity, J. Amn. .... 642412  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 642362  
Malhas, J. Amman ..... 636140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 6417134  
Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (09)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

16:15 ..... Riyadh (RJ)

### Other Flights (Terminal 2)

10:30 ..... New Delhi (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
10:45 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
10:55 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
11:25 ..... Larnaca (RJ)  
11:30 ..... London (RJ)  
11:30 ..... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Calcutta, Bangkok (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Casablanca (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Rome (RJ)

#### Other Flights (Terminal 2)

10:20 ..... Sanaa (LH)  
11:00 ..... Riyadh (SV)  
11:30 ..... Istanbul, Ankara (TK)  
11:30 ..... London (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Muscat, Bahrain (GF)  
11:30 ..... Cairo (MS)  
11:30 ..... Amsterdam, Istanbul (KL)  
11:30 ..... Frankfurt (LH)

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

#### Other Flights (Terminal 2)

05:00 ..... Damascus, Paris (AF)  
11:10 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
11:40 ..... Riyadh (SV)  
11:40 ..... Bahrain, Muscat (GF)  
11:40 ..... Ankara, Istanbul (TK)  
11:40 ..... Dubai (EK)  
11:40 ..... Cairo (MS)

#### MARKET PRICES

Uppertower price in fils per kg.  
Apple ..... 380 / 480  
Banana ..... 300 / 450  
Banana (Mukammal) ..... 450 / 400  
Cabbage ..... 420 / 380  
Carrot ..... 90 / 50  
Cauliflower ..... 200 / 150  
Cora ..... 180 / 120  
Cucumbers (large) ..... 120 / 60  
Cucumbers (small) ..... 200 / 200  
Dates ..... 300 / 400  
Eggplant ..... 200 / 150  
Garlic ..... 1700 / 1500  
Lemon (key) ..... 180 / 120  
Mallow ..... 200 / 150  
Marrow (large) ..... 120 / 60  
Marrow (small) ..... 260 / 200  
Onion (grey) ..... 180 / 120  
Onion (green) ..... 260 / 220  
Orange ..... 600 / 500  
Papper (key) ..... 400 / 180  
Papper (sweet) ..... 280 / 220  
Pepper (sweet) ..... 180 / 100  
Potato ..... 330 / 280  
Radish ..... 150 / 100

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

#### Other Flights (Terminal 2)

05:00 ..... Damascus, Paris (AF)  
11:10 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
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Radish ..... 150 / 100

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18:21 ..... Isha



## Princess Basma stresses role of voluntary work

IRBID (J.T.) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Wednesday visited Irbid Governorate and inspected voluntary and charitable societies' services in the Irbid and Ramtha areas.

"Social voluntary service is a national responsibility, which should be a continued process under all circumstances," the Princess told a meeting.

"Private sector societies," she said, "form the backbone of voluntary work complementing the Ministry of Social Development and their activities are needed during peace and war alike."

Voluntary services are closely linked to the basic needs of citizens and it is only natural and logical to develop and modify such services in accordance with the changing needs of people," the Princess added.

Princess Basma, chairperson of the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QAF), said the fund was willing to offer assistance to voluntary and charitable societies in Irbid Governorate and Ramtha district to help them

develop programmes and coordinate them with those of sister organisations in the public and private sectors.

The Princess listened to Ramtha Governor Hussein Habashneh and Mayor Fawwaz Al Zoubi presenting the district's needs and took part in a general discussion in intensifying voluntary services and cooperation with the QAF to upgrade services.

Princess Basma later visited Ramtha Municipality and heard the mayor announce the donation of a municipality-owned plot of land on which a social services centre can be set up and announced also that he will bear the cost of the infrastructure needed for the project.

Princess Basma toured women's social development centres and watched civil defence exercises. She later visited a QAF centre and took part in a tree-planting ceremony.

Women present at the celebration declared their readiness to participate in voluntary services, specially during the present difficult circumstances.



Hundreds through the Civil Service Consumer Corporation stores to collect wheat flour Wednesday (Photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

## People queue to buy food despite assurances

By Nur Sati  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Long queues waiting to buy food stuffs can be seen from the early hours of the morning until late at night despite assurances from the Ministry of Supply that Jordan has sufficient commodities for the public.

Mixed reactions were heard from the endless lines of people in different bakeries and supermarkets. "I am buying as much bread as the bakery will allow as a precaution," said Aysa Al Ghawi, at Sufara bakery in Sweifeh. "Maybe the Ministry of Supply runs out of food... I have children," she added, justifying her action.

According to sources at the Ministry of Supply, basic staples such as wheat, sugar, milk, and rice were being supplied by the ministry without interruption. The ministry has floated a tender for importing 150,000 tonnes of sugar and 150,000 tonnes of maize.

There would also be other tenders to import additional amounts of meat and milk to keep the market well stocked, the sources said.

Still, a group of men and women "squeezing" their way out of Sufara bakery with count-

less bags of bread, insisted that "you never know how fast stocks could be depleted in the event of a war."

Other people voiced anger over hoarding. They said people should only buy their daily needs. "It is not a smart policy to allow people to buy as much as they want," said Mustafa Shahbandan in Sweifeh. "In any case, people should realise that bread is the worst commodity to store because bread would rot as a result of a electricity cutoff," he added.

Owner of Sufara bakery, Marwan Hamawi, said that now they had put a limit on the amounts people could buy; three kilograms of bread can be bought daily only and two kilograms of 'kack' (Arabic cookies) can be purchased at a time.

"We have tried to tell the people that there is no need to hoard. We have enough in store and we also have a generator," Hamawi explained. He said that in case of war, the bakery would stay open because the employees live nearby.

The Ministry of Supply confirmed that they will provide bakeries with generators in case they are needed. Ministry officials also said that there were more than 40 warehouses throughout the Kingdom sup-

plying various merchants and stores with their needs.

Owner of Auni supermarket, in the first circle area, said that crowds of people came to his store. They buy brown tape, batteries, water and bread as well as macaroni, sardines, juices, biscuits and candles.

"We are allowing people to buy as much as they like because there is enough in stock," Auni Juma'a, (the owner), told the Jordan Times. However he did admit that "we ran out of powdered milk. There is none in town."

In contrast to Auni supermarket, a Jebel Hussein store, said that none was buying out of the usual. "Everything is normal here." But just across the street from the store, many people were queuing for first aid kits. According to Maher Abu Khass, owner of Samir Pharmacy, "people are stocking up on handgases, cotton, alcohol, iodine, antihistamines, anti-diarrhoea and antispasmodics as well as burn treatments."

Last week, Prime Minister Mudar Badran said that the country had food stocks to last for nine months. "I wonder whether people will begin to realise that hoarding at this time is wrong and needless," said Shahbandan.

## Jordan faces pressure to reopen Al Ruweished

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordanian officials expect increased pressure on the Kingdom to reopen its border with Iraq following Baghdad's order Wednesday to close its frontier with Turkey.

"Our nightmare of having to cope with another massive wave of people is about to come true," said a senior official commenting on reports from Iraq that the Habur post the Iraqi-Turkish border was closed early Wednesday, shortly after the expiry of the U.N. deadline for Iraq to leave Kuwait or face war.

"As it is we are under pressure from several Asian governments to allow in their nationals from the Iraqi side and we have been handling the issue on a case-by-case basis," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

However, the official added, there was no definite intimation from the Iraqi side on the number of people expected to come through Al Ruweished border post. Nor was any significant progress reported on Jordan's demand that the international community step in and set up a properly organised evacuation system supported with sufficient funds. U.N. officials predict that as many as two million people will try to cross into Jordan in the event of war.

Jordan, which spent over \$56 million on evacuees until December but received only \$12 million in reimbursement, closed the Al Ruweished border post last Wednesday saying the Kingdom was unable to cope with any huge wave of people fleeing the potential war theatre in the Gulf. Since then, senior Asian and Arab diplomats have approached the government offering guarantees that the evacuees would not pose a problem for Jordan, either in terms of having to house and feed them or having to pay for their transport.

Several groups of evacuees have been allowed in under this arrangement, which also involves a guarantee by the concerned government or the International Organisation of Migration (IOM) that they would be promptly flown home.

Syrian and Lebanese nationals, who use Jordanian territory for a few hours of transit between Al Ruweished and Ramtha on the northern border

with Syria, are exempt from the closure.

The bulk of arrivals over the past week has been returning Jordanian expatriates.

Border sources reported only a trickle of Jordanians at Al Ruweished by Wednesday noon, a few hours after the expiry of the deadline for war or peace.

Travellers arriving from Baghdad said there was a big movement of Egyptian nationals towards Al Ruweished, but could not estimate their number.

"Most of them are travelling in private vehicles," said one traveller who flew in from the Iraqi capital Wednesday.

The closure of the Iraqi border with Turkey coincided with the formalisation of an agreement between Baghdad and Tehran to open the Iraqi-Iranian border for pilgrimage visits of their nationals.

Iran has said that it was willing to allow foreigners to pass through its territory if war breaks out in the Gulf, but no definite information has been coming out of Tehran on whether international organisation had met a key Iranian demand for sufficient funds to cope with the expected flow.

Syria has also said it was ready to open its border with Iraq for evacuees along the same conditions demanded by Iran.

Mohammad Yahya Maroofi, chief of mission of IOM in Amman, said he had no definite information on the situation on the Iraqi-Syrian or Iraqi-Iranian border.

He confirmed that IOM plans to evacuate about 1,200 Vietnamese remaining in Jordan were going ahead as scheduled — one Amman-Hanoi flight a day by a chartered Aeroflot aircraft.

Maroofi also said IOM had managed to find places for most of 150 Asian nationals to stay home through Cairo after the suspension Tuesday of all east-bound Royal Jordanian flights beyond the Gulf. Other airlines had announced the suspension of their Amman flights earlier.

"They will be flying out on Jan. 18," he said.

Egyptian Prime Minister Atef

Sedki said earlier this week that Jordan had agreed to a request from Cairo to facilitate the transit of Egyptian nationals from Iraq and Kuwait in the event of war. A senior Jordanian official confirmed that such a request was made and Amman had agreed to it.

Egyptians form the bulk of the expatriate community in Iraq, with around one million still remaining there after the evacuation of close to half a million since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Some of them serve in the Iraqi army and many have married Iraqi women and settled down there.

Another big community in Iraq is Sudanese with an estimated total of around 90,000. There has been a steady flow of Sudanese through Jordan since October.

The bulk of the Asian community — Indians, Pakistanis, Filipinos, Bangladeshis and Sri Lankans — has already left. Diplomatic sources estimate the remaining Asians at around 50,000 to 60,000.

Most of the Asians have opted to stay on and take their chances if war erupts, according to the sources. But, said one source, "quite a few might decide to leave when the first shot is fired, now that war looks imminent."

Another 2,500 Vietnamese remain in Iraq awaiting IOM arrangements for homeward flights.

Diplomats said the situation could turn really serious if any big number of Asian evacuees arrived in Jordan to catch flights home since it would be very difficult to charter flights.

Jordan has set up facilities to accommodate around 50,000 people in tent camps in the desert, but operating the camps poses a major problem because of lack of funds.

An appeal issued by the United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation (UNDRO) has raised at least \$41 million — \$38 million from the Japanese government and \$3 million from the U.S. UNDRO estimates that the total cost of evacuating the entire foreign population in Iraq and Kuwait could cost as much as \$175 million.

In a dispatch late Wednesday, Reuter quoted a senior official as saying that about 20,000 people were waiting on the Iraqi side of the border for clearance to enter Jordan. The figure could be not immediately confirmed.

## Public reassured of sufficient fuel stocks

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Wednesday moved to assure the public of sufficient fuel stocks in Jordan, so as to stem the present rush to gas stations to buy gasoline, kerosene and other oil products.

Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Thabet Al Taher said that the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC) was working non-stop to produce the needed amounts of oil products and distributing them to the various provinces.

"We would like to assure members of the public that there are sufficient amounts of fuel in Jordan and appeal to the citizens to take every possible precaution to rationalise consumption of all forms of energy under the present circumstances," said the minister in a statement quoted by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has taken all the necessary measures to ensure the continued power supply under all circumstances and in various regions of the Kingdom and has set up a special emergency teams to take charge of the task of repairing any damages and dealing with power failures, Mr. Taher said.

In an earlier statement to the Jordan Times, Taher said that the Kingdom had sufficient supplies of crude oil and oil products and there was no need for panic.

Mr. Taher expressed hope that members of the public will heed the ministry's advice and instructions that are being issued

by civil defence services when the need arises.

The Ministry of Supply has been issuing statements reassuring the public of the sufficient amounts of food supplies in the country that can last for at least nine months. But stocking essential provisions continued this week, prompting the director of the Civil Service Consumer Corporation to demand that the concerned authorities impose strict control over the sale of food to put an end to hoarding and stockpiling food.

To further reassure the public about the situation, Awad Al Tal, director general of the Jordanian Ports Corporation, said Wednesday that a Maltese cargo vessel laden with 1,116 tonnes of meat and fish docked at Aqaba and that the harbour traffic was normal, with additional amounts of imported food arriving continuously at the port.

Mr. Tal said that he had appealed to shipping agents to maintain their efforts and take measures to ensure the safe arrival of imported products.

The port is now operating with full capacity and is ready to handle goods at any time, said Mr. Tal in his statement to Petra. He also noted, in light of the developments in the Gulf maritime insurance companies had increased insurance charges on vessels to seven per cent, up from 0.025 per cent. Mr. Tal said that this would no doubt lead to an increase in freight charges which would adversely affect maritime trade in the whole region.

## Only 29 per cent expect a war

AMMAN (J.T.) — A public opinion poll conducted in Jordan over the past two days showed that only 29 per cent of the Jordanians believed that war will break out in the Gulf.

The poll, organised by the Amman-based Arab Press Group, was taken to coincide with the Jan. 15 deadline set by the U.N. Security Council for Iraqi troops to withdraw from Kuwait or face war.

It showed that 41 per cent believed war will not take place and 29 per cent were definite about the outbreak of hostilities in the region, while 30 per cent refrained from expressing an opinion.

The poll was conducted on a group of 200 men and women, selected at random from different age groups and from different provinces of the Kingdom between Tuesday noon and Wednesday afternoon, an Arab Press Group statement said.

However, all those asked to give their opinion expressed concern over the situation and said that they felt anxiety because of the failure to settle the Gulf crisis peacefully. The question asked by the group was: "Do you think there is going to be war or is there still a chance for peace?"

## Children attend peace forum

By Serene Halasa  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "Peace is much better than war," I want just peace," said two children during a peace forum held at the Haya Cultural Centre for child development Wednesday. The children who gathered to talk about their fears, hopes and dreams shared these moments with an American pastor from Portland, Oregon, Father Don Simmons.

Simmons felt that he had a "call" to come to this region and to pray with its people for peace. "We have got to have peace... children are victims of war," Simmons told the Jordan Times.

He said that children need to be heard. "We always destroy children with war. I hope that the reality and humanity of children can be seen," he said. "I wanted to bring children together and give them a voice," he said. He added that the idea was born when he met with a Vietnam veteran friend in Frankfurt while flying to Jordan about four days ago. The veteran, Simmons said, was in Iraq where he met with Iraqi children who expressed a desire to meet with American children.

"This left an impact on me,"

Simmons said, adding that the idea had actually materialised two days ago while he was in Jordan.

Simmons said that since the crisis erupted back in August, he has tried to make the voice of reason heard by holding prayers and participating in peace marches and vigils. "I want to seek peace for all of God's children," he said. He also added that he felt that war will not solve any thing but will "bring more injustice by killing innocent people," he said.

"I have so many of my pastoral children serving in the Gulf right now. It is not right for them to die or to inflict harm on other people," Simmons said. He also referred to the fact that a majority of the American military force arrayed in the Gulf is made up of minorities.

"Many young black men and women, hispanics, and poor whites have joined (the military) because they don't have money," Simmons said. He gave an example of a "bright young man" who joined the military so he can continue his education. "In this war children of the poor will die for the rich," he said. Simmons also referred to American President George

Bush's Christmas message. "First his message sent out hope, then he turned around and said that he would kick Saddam Hussein's ass, if he does not leave Kuwait. It does not fit. This is a ridiculous message," Simmons said.

During the forum, sponsored by Jordanian mothers and the Haya Cultural Centre for child development, the children honestly talked about their fears, hopes, and dreams. Then they sang a song of peace, stood in a moment of silence, and concluded by holding hands and shouting the word "peace" in different languages. "The children left an impact on me, and I hope George Bush, his senators and congressmen who are talking about this war like it is a grand game would listen," Simmons said.

Simmons, who will leave soon to join the desert peace camp, on the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border, said that he will be working jointly with Jordanian mothers to bring about a similar forum for mothers from different parts of the world in an attempt to bridge the gap of misunderstanding and to plant the seed of peace.

## Government to apply insurance scheme

By a Jordan Times  
Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The government intends to apply a comprehensive medical insurance plan for all people in Jordan, Minister of Health Adnan Jaljoui told the Lower House of Parliament Wednesday.

Jaljoui, in a statement to the House about the government health policy, said that the Ministry of Health intends to initiate a detailed study of all medical insurance schemes currently employed by several public and private sector institutions in the Kingdom.

Jaljoui's statement was in response to a motion moved recently by several deputies, who called on the government to explain its health policies.

The minister said the government health policy was based on

three main principles: Health is a basic right for each individual, health development is an integral part of the country's social and economic development, and health care is the means for attaining the U.N. objective of "health for all by the year 2000."

He said that for the ministry to reach that objective, it has adopted a strategy that would cover all the Kingdom, improve the standards of medical services, improve general health services, pay special attention to mother and child health, improve the general performance of hospitals, ensure the availability of medicines, and reform health and medical management.

However, the minister complained that due to the present economic and financial difficulties the country is facing, the



Adnan Al Jaljoui

ministry would have to set priorities for spending. He said the ministry would study the finances "and find ways to reduce them without affecting the services provided to people."

Jaljoui said that the ministry, in order to make available drugs and medicines, would encourage and subsidise local manufacturing and especially the manufacturing of basic materials through the use of indigenous herbs.

## Transport suffers due to crisis

By a Jordan Times  
Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan's transport sector suffered extensively in 1990 due to the Gulf crisis and Saudi restrictions on Jordanian trucks bound for the Gulf. Minister of Transport and Communications Jamal Sarairah told the Lower House of Parliament Wednesday.

"Some Arab countries bar our trucks from entering their territories and some empty them at the borders," Sarairah said, without naming Saudi authorities.

The minister said Jordanians owned 14,498 transport trucks that include refrigerators trucks and oil tankers. Except for 334 owned by the Jordanian-Iraq Land Transport Company and 364 owned by the Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Company, most of the trucks are owned by individuals.

The minister said that most of

these trucks were bought during the Iran-Iraq war to cater for Iraqi market.

Jordanian trucks, the minister said, transported 40 million tonnes of Jordanian goods in 1989 and 1990. Transit goods, however, declined from nine million tonnes in 1989 to 3.6 million tonnes in 1990, the minister revealed.

He said the current plight of this fleet has been compounded by its dependence on the transport of goods to Iraq and the Gulf, the old age of the fleet itself and its reliance primarily on exports and imports through Aqaba.

These problems, the minister said, were made even worse by the sharp increase in the price of spare parts as a result of the devaluation of the Jordanian dinar.

A law passed early in January restricting truck loads in order to minimise their adverse effect on roads would lower fleet capacity by 43 per cent, the minister said.

He said this would warrant increasing the number of the trucks by 3,000 to satisfy demand.

The minister said that due to the high cost of purchasing new trucks, JD 65,000 each, the government has increased transport rates by 45 per cent as of Jan. 1, 1991.

The minister proposed that the new co-axial loads law should be implemented in stages or another law. The 1984 traffic law, he amended in order to minimise the loss incurred by Jordanian exporters.

He said the Phosphate Mines Company had paid JD 12.8 million in 1990 in increased transport fees.

A number of deputies, notably those of Ma'an were most of truck owners and drivers reside have appealed for the government to ease the burden on the transport sector. Minister Sarairah's statement will be debated in the House in the coming two weeks.

## Israel

(Continued from page 1)

Tuesday night police had contingency instructions allowing them more freedom to open fire if a state of emergency was declared.

"The new orders allow fire not only where there is immediate danger of life but in case of any attempt to interfere with civil defence preparations or army movements," the television's police reporter said.

Under order from the supreme court to distribute gas masks to Palestinians, the army continued to give most masks to employees of the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied territories. So far, it has only about 170,000 masks for the 1.7 million Palestinians.

The court Monday rejected army arguments that the Palestinians were an unlikely target for Iraq and said that as the occupying power, Israel was obligated to protect the territories.

An army spokesman also warned the Palestinians on Israel TV's Arabic-language broadcast. "We are making a very clear announcement to the residents

of the (occupied) territories: Don't do anything that might be seen as supportive of Iraq. If you undertake such exceptional actions now, Israel's reaction will be harsh," he said.

Meanwhile, Arab reports and Israel Radio said a 15-year-old boy from the West Bank town of Hebron, Mohammad Abu Sneh, died Wednesday of a gunshot wound to the head suffered Tuesday in a clash with Israeli troops.

In the West Bank village of Qusini, residents Wednesday found the body of village leader Hussein Abed Rabo who was stabbed to death after being kidnapped from his home Sunday. Rabo was suspected of cooperating with Israel, Palestinian reports said.

The army said police were investigating the death.

## Turkey

(Continued from page 1)

forceful in the decisions to be taken in the region," he added.

Prime Minister Yildirim Akbulut said Tuesday Turkey did not covet anyone's territory. "We are not opening a second front... We do not want the

geography in the Middle East to change."

But Turkey, which has been trying to crush a violent independence campaign waged by the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) in the southeast since 1984, fears and independent Kurdish state may emerge near its border if Iraq collapses. More than 2,600 people have died in the Kurdish revolt.

Turkey is the only member of the NATO Western alliance to share a frontier with Iraq.

The United States already has 48 warplanes there and NATO has sent a further 42 planes of a rapid reaction force from Germany, Belgium and Italy.

Turkey has asked for 48 additional American planes. The United States and the Netherlands are bringing in advanced Patriot air defence missile systems. The United States, Britain, Norway and Denmark were also supplying Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, a Western source said.

Western sources in Ankara say Turkey itself now has 120,000 to 140,000 troops near the Iraqi border, compared to 65,000 deployed there before Aug 7.

## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

### People hail King's efforts

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Court Wednesday received many cables and telegrams from Jordanians expressing pride in and appreciation of His Majesty King Hussein. The citizens, who called or cabled the royal court, stressed that Jordan, under the leadership of King Hussein, had done all it can to resolve the Gulf crisis peacefully. They also commended the Jordanian armed forces.

### Arabiya condolences Arafat

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Abdul Latif Arabiyat Wednesday sent a cable of condolences to Palestinian President Yasser Arafat over the death of three Palestinian officials. He said in his cable "the traitorous hand which planned and carried out this conspiracy will certainly be punished."

### Kilani calls for unity

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs Sheikh Ibrahim Zaid Al Kilani called on the Muslim nation to unite together at this critical time against "the traitorous enemy which is trying to sow disunity among Muslim ranks." He said in a circular distributed to all mosque preachers that national unity is the strongest means to fight conspiracies.



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# Jordan Times WEEKENDER

Published Every Thursday

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## Amado paints 'tamed' street art

By Maha Addasi

Special To The Jordan Times



Clara Amado

AMMAN — Imagine taming a lion and making it an indoor pet. This is what Spanish-born Clara Amado has done with art.

In her solo exhibition which opened on Jan. 8 at the Spanish Cultural Centre, Amado is displaying art that is best described as refined, framed graffiti or "tamed" street art.

About 40 paintings are being shown which are so unique in their style that they make this exhibition one of the most unusual displays of abstract paintings.

For example, there is a painting of different shapes that are non-representational but somehow give the impression the shapes are moving. Amado achieves this by drawing soft contours and curves in every frame. These shapes are almost life-like compared to the sharp edged figures Amado includes in each frame to balance her themes.

In another painting there is an image that is shaped like a cave. The image is dark and mysterious and draws the attention to what could be a crevice in a rock.

The fact remains however that the painting of the cave is not that at all, because the artist does not draw existing objects. Amado admits that she is inspired by images drawn accidentally or intentionally on walls. She interprets these images and makes them into an entire art piece.

"I can be inspired by something like this," Amado said pointing to a dirt mark on the gallery's curtain. "And I can turn it into something like this," she continued pointing to a fantastic painting.

The painting she pointed at is one of the most powerful paintings in the gallery. It has surprising features. The first

is a graffiti-like painting in pastel hues and is in deep contrast with the harsh reds and blacks characteristic of graffiti. The second surprising factor is that the painting contains images that are not related to each other in any possible way, yet the shapes within that frame give the impression of harmony.

Amado does not respect the rules of perspective in her works. The images she creates are usually shaded in such a way that they appear three dimensional but they have no shadows. The absence of shadows is unusual considering that there is a source of light in all the paintings.

There is a reason for that light source though. One must remind oneself that the ideas of all Amado's paintings are graffiti. This means that street lights shine on these images, but can not create shadows. Amado has captured that street light within her paintings in such an original way that it gives her work a dramatic angle.

The paintings are executed in powder paint combined with special glue on canvas. The colours Amado mixes are also inspired by her surroundings. "I love the colours of nature that I see in Jordan. They are very vivid so I do my best to replicate them," Amado said. "I don't ever remember seeing natural hues this beautiful anywhere in Europe."

Amado's trademark which appears in all her paintings is an arrow. One or more arrows are drawn in every theme. Some arrows point outwards while others point to the centre of attraction or the focal point of the theme. The arrows usually in bright crimson are a sign of continuation. "I like to indicate that there will always be a continuation to my work," Amado explained.

Amado studied art in Barcelona, Spain, and has exhibited her works in 17 galleries. This is Amado's third solo exhibition and it will continue until Jan. 24.

## 2nd legal donation of Picasso's works enriches French museums

By Pascale Teinac

PARIS — For the second time in ten years or so, the French public art collections have been enriched by a magnificent series of works by the most prolific art genius of the 20th century — Pablo Picasso.

Once again, it is thanks to the process of legal donation which enables heirs to give their inheritance tax by giving works of art to the state that these four hundred or so works (47 paintings, 2 sculptures, 40 drawings, 247 engravings and lithographs, 19 ceramics and 24 sketchbooks) go to museums.

Picasso, who died on April 8, 1973, had left thousands of works scattered throughout his various houses. The works were shared out among his heirs. The first legal donation, offered by his heirs, had made it possible to create the Picasso Museum in Paris in 1985.

Jacqueline, the painter's last wife, who had been a source of inspiration in the

last twenty years of his life, killed herself thirteen years later, on Oct. 15, 1986. The Picasso of this second donation are from among those Jacqueline had chosen to keep after her husband's death, and which were daughter Catherine Hutin-Blay inherited in turn.

This is how the French museums, which did not have a single portrait of Jacqueline, finally managed to get one. Picasso, who had met her in Vallauris, in the south of France, in 1954, had made numerous portraits of her (70 in 1961 alone, the year they got married), which Jacqueline had naturally kept. Her daughter only agreed to part with one of these portraits, but it is one of the most beautiful.

Jacqueline is squatting in one of her favourite positions, with her hands crossed around her raised knees, with her head held high and her almond-shaped eyes gazing straight ahead. At the entrance to the exhibition, in

which this donation is presented and which will travel around France, she seems to welcome the visitors in and invite them to discover marvels.

This second legal donation, which, unlike the first, will be largely shared out among 21 museums in the provinces, is a rich and coherent collection, covering practically all the periods of the painter's life. The paintings include magnificent portraits such as that of Corina Pere Romeu, the wife of the manager of a famous nightclub in Barcelona, belonging to Picasso's "blue period," or the portraits of Olga Kokhlova, the painter's first wife, or the light and gay portrait of Nush Eluard, the poet's wife, or the crueler painting of Lee Miller, the American Surrealist photographer.

Marie-Thérèse Walter, whom Picasso met in 1924, comes into his work in the form of two initials, M.T., in the centre of a Cubist "guitar." Françoise Gilot, the "flower-woman" of the

post-war years, is also there, sitting in an armchair, full of curves and roundness.

The very beautiful drawings and prints, including the Degas in the Teller House series, show the variety of the painter's inspiration and his technical skill. But for art historians, the highlight of the donation are the 24 sketchbooks, including six never seen before. With their 1,100 sheets, they are a moving witness of "the creative process which went on uninterrupted for eighty years."

This big donation is completed by two important sculptures, (a man's head in beech, inspired by Iberian sculpture, and a Reeper in whom André Malraux saw the representation of death, with its scythe), together with 19 ceramics. The collection also includes a superb collage by Georges Braque, Picasso's partner in Cubism, called The Guitar (statue of fright), but better known by the name of Tivoli-Cinema — L'Actualité En France.



A portrait of Jacqueline by Pablo Picasso donated to the French museum

## Slovene artists export Marxism to the West

By Tony Smith  
The Associated Press

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia — Emerging from semi-legality, Slovenia's artists spoofed late communist leader Josip Broz Tito with a Nazi poster. Now they are getting rich exporting Marx and totalitarianism to the West.

A new exhibition of 28 paintings called "Kapital," after Karl Marx's critique of capitalism, mixes Communist Red Stars with German and Slavic folkloric symbols. It opened in Pittsburgh on Jan. 5 before moving to San Francisco, New York and Chicago.

All paintings are signed Irwin-Laibach, two of three core groups creating works under the banner Neue Slovenische Kunst, German for New Slovene Art. The movement unites painting, drama, music, design and philosophy in Slovenia, Yugoslavia's richest and most Western-oriented republic.



Crosses, red stars, and slogans in the German and Slovene languages were repeated motifs in the works previewed at a Ljubljana gallery.

"It is a misconception to say we are political. We're not, we're artists," said one of the Irwin Group, who asked not to be identified to protect the collective's identity. One of the artists said

there was no particular reason to give the group the name that it has.

The group's painters claim their glorification of tradition — or retrogradism — makes them as iconoclastic as Soviet avant-garde painters or West Europe's earlier 20th century futurists.

The melange of images mirrors the political and cultural history of Slovenia, a tiny Yugoslav region of two million people that shares a northern Alpine border with Austria.

Slovenes, often tall, blond and blue-eyed, once belonged to Austria's multinational Roman Catholic Hapsburg Empire and still have an ambivalent relationship with their Germanic neighbours.

They joined the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in 1918 that became a Communist federation during World War II.

"We are crossed — Germans physically, but Slavs in

spirit," said the artist. "For years (Slovenia) has been culturally in the West but politically in the East — that gave us a sort of creative schizophrenia."

The paintings bear no personal signatures. Each artist submits individual work to the collective in true Socialist spirit. Irwin's manifesto says every submission can be changed or redone by other members.

Many of Irwin's images are shared with Laibach and Red Pilot — the movement's musical and theatrical arms. The collectives were started by groups in Trbovlje, a mining town of 20,000, 60 kilometres east of Ljubljana.

All three groups gained cult status while underground but went on to win widespread acclaim after surfacing in the mid-1980s.

Laibach, the German name of Ljubljana, made its Western break with the "occupied Europe tour 1983." They notched up com-

mercial success with albums including tongue-in-cheek cover versions of the Beatles' Let It Be and Gustav Holst's The Planets.

On stage in military uniforms and playing loud, synthesised, often German march music, they echo Irwin's visual chronicles of political dictatorship.

"Our chief aim is to produce a shocking psychological effect," said Peter Mlakar, who is allowed to be named because he's the Neue Slovenische Kunst's chief ideologist. "On the surface our work looks dark, evil, totalitarian ... but our ... highest value is absolute love."

The movement embarrassed Yugoslavia's orthodox Communist authorities in 1987 by revamping a propaganda poster from Hitler's Third Reich — swapping Swastikas for red stars — and submitting it to a jury selecting a poster to commemorate Tito's birthday.

It won but was withdrawn days later, when the authorities realised their mistake.

Since revolutions ousted Communist one-party rule across much of East Europe last year, many East European artists once known only at home — including some who were persecuted for their art — are offering their works to Western buyers.

"Perestroika has given Soviet (and East European) artists much more freedom to travel, to create and to sell their works," said Irina Gass of Sovangard, a gallery in Moscow and Vienna, specialising in contemporary Soviet art.

A small painting at the Kapital preview cost between \$4,000 and \$6,000, larger canvasses at least \$10,000. The group accepts only hard currency as payment.

"If you want international success, you have to be commercial, we have no hangups about that," said a Laibach member.

## Last Request

By E. Yaghi

NADENE didn't look like a heroine. She didn't even look like she possessed a strong personality. She hadn't much courage nor did she own a drop of malice. She was slight of figure and her hazel eyes were enchanting and soothing, her face comforting and attractive. But she certainly did not fit the part of a typical heroine.

What makes then, a man, woman or even a child a hero? True, at that certain moment that demands courage, adrenaline is thrown into the bloodstream in increased amounts, pushing a person to the limits of physical and/or mental capacity. But what sort of outside factors force an ordinary kind of person to dare the impossible?

As a young girl, Nadene had been timid and gentle. Her older brothers exercised their authority over her and she accepted any abuses with only a shrug or smile and went about her work. She was compassionate to her younger brothers and sisters and was never known to speak a cruel word to anyone.

The obedient daughter and sister went on to become an obedient wife and had four handsome boys who symbolised her purpose of existence. Her sons grew older and then the infatuation began. One black night, Nadene's husband left without a word of good-bye and stole away to join a guerrilla group. Later, Nadene received word that he had been captured and was chained in a dreaded underground Israeli prison. She never heard from him again and spent many silent nights fretting and wondering if he was even alive. She was forced to face life without a husband and a father to guide her growing boys. To add to her heavy burden, two of her younger sons were killed by rubber bullets as they threw rocks at heavily armed Israeli soldiers. She now had only two out of her five males left. The meaning of courage had become branded in her heart.

One day, while she was sitting in her parents' house with her father, she said, "Baba do you remember the time during an Israeli search when I was so afraid of the soldiers that I hid in the chicken coop?" She smiled faintly and waited for his reaction.

"Yes, how could I forget, you were still a teenager then and tried to cram yourself into a place that a smaller child would not have thought of fitting. No one would have believed it possible that you could be there, but when we went looking for you, that's where we found you." He broke out in laughter and his gray eyes twinkled. She bathed in his mirth and for a few minutes they both forgot the present. But soon she remembered her missing husband and her two dead sons and her laughter died too.

Her father's warm eyes seemed to look deep into hers and penetrate her heart to learn her feelings. "Nadene, why don't you stay with us for a while? It would do you good. We'd love to have you and the boys with us for a change. You look so thin, so empty."

Her countenance grew pensive and she searched his eyes for reassurance and replied, "perhaps, I will, Baba. Yes, I think that's a good idea. Maybe you could convince your grandsons to stay off the street and give me a break."

She returned to her sad home and packed some belongings, gathered her two sons and returned to her father's house where she found temporary peace and contentment. She began to wonder how she could bear to go back to her desolate house.

A week passed. Nadene sat in the kitchen with her mother. They were both stuffing "cousa" when Lathe, the younger of her two surviving sons stumbled into the doorway. Blood poured from his nose and his head was badly bruised. His eyes were almost swollen shut. Nadene gasped when she saw him and her stomach turned. Her heart beat with painful throbs. "Her body shook and she grew hysterical. Lathe pleaded with, "mother, please, it's nothing! I'm all right, but the Jews took Hussein!"

Nadene's scream pierced the air. Great tears rolled down her stricken face and she became paralysed with fear. Her elderly mother grabbed the boy's arm and sat him down. She went to get some cotton and alcohol to clean his wounds. Nadene didn't hear her comforting words, "you'll be OK soon. You'll have some more scars to add to those you already have. Something else to brag about to your friends." His mother's face remained frozen and unresponsive as the grandmother continued, "I'll send for a doctor to come and see your mother. I think she's in shock. Tell me about your brother Hussein. What happened to him?"

"We were burning some tyres and throwing rocks at the troops. Then a soldier caught me and started beating me with his rifle butt and kicked me hard with his boots. He hit me so much I stopped knowing what is going on, but some of the Shebab came after him with Hussein and he let go of me. I ran away with my rescuers and each of us hid in a different house. They didn't find me, but later some of the guys with us said that the soldiers found Hussein and took him prisoner. They last saw him in a police van. When it was safe, I came back here."

Nadene's tears continued to roll down her pale cheeks, but her eyes saw nothing and she responded to no one. The doctor came and gave her frozen form a sedative and at last she slept fitfully. Not much later, she got up, moaned and ranted and began to pace back and forth like a caged animal. As daylight slowly formed, she returned to a statue-like state. For days, no word came concerning her son. Her eyes grew hollow. Her thin body grew thinner and she became like a wild lioness whose cub was endangered. She couldn't look at Lathe's swollen eyes and bruised body. Anger glinted in her eyes replacing the softness that once had shone there. A harsh mask covered her benevolent face and her lips tensed into this "..."

At last, one cold winter morning, she put on her only robe and a faded decorated head covering and slipped out of her father's house. Purple storm clouds gathered over her village and strong winds seemed to push them to some other destination. A white pigeon beat the sky with the pumping of its wings on a solo flight. A hawk swept the area searching for food and the white pigeon disappeared in flight. The air was misty and apparently emphasised with the mist in Nadene's eyes. She swallowed an icy breath, set her head straight and briskly walked down the dusty street.

Eventually, she caught sight of her target. She touched the cold sharp metal huddled inside her robe and moved on hypnotically. She focused on her target of three soldiers who stood nonchalantly talking and laughing. They had noticed her but she wasn't a threat. Their backs were turned as they searched the street for trouble. Quietly, as a cat ready to stalk its prey, she stole up behind the armed men, tearing her dagger from its place and quickly plunged it into the back of one soldier. He yelled. With an unknown strength, she withdrew the dagger and struck the soldier beside him before he could really grasp what was happening. The blood of the two soldiers penetrated their uniforms and they fell to the ground while the frantic woman approached yet the third soldier who fought her daggered hand. A shot rang through the confusion and struck the crazed woman in her head. She collapsed in death. Her crimson dagger quivered and lay beside her in stunned silence.

Somewhere Nadene had reached down and found the courage she never had to have to strike out as few would dare. The gentle doe who was maddened by the deaths of her menfolk and the imprisonment of her son and husband ceased to suffer. She was buried a martyr in her blood soaked clothing. Now she lives a new free life for martyrs never die but live forever somewhere where there is no fear, hate or evil. Somewhere over the rainbow in the land of heaven.

When Nadene died, she ascended to heaven and appeared as a torch and met her Great Creator and stood under His throne. She was asked, "what is your last request?"

Nadene answered, "I have no request. I am satisfied with what I have."

She was asked a second and a third time the same question so Nadene bravely replied as a true heroine, "my only and last request is to go back to earth and fight and die again so I can be a martyr again and again!"



# It's Just a cold

By Maha Adessi

It has been a while since I caught a cold. Thank God. But seeing so many Rudolph-nosed people out there miserably nursing themselves back to health I can't help but comment on it.

Let me see if my memory serves me correctly as I go through the different stages of catching and "surviving" a cold. Correct me if I'm wrong.

Before you left the house, the other day, you were told that you should bundle up from the cold. But the weatherman has called wolf so many times this year. Every time he said cloudy skies a new record for clearest sky in the year was set. So you went out without your coat, got cold and perhaps wet, and you got a scratchy throat, but you still don't want to admit that this could be a sign of a cold. You are at the denial stage. You know that if you give out the slightest cough now you would hear something like this:

"I told you you'll catch cold, but you never listen," they say.

"Who, me catching cold. Naah," you say, hoping that the scratchiness will disappear when you drink water. Am I right so far?

Generally, you're feeling fine, but the next day when the birds are chirping cheerfully, you can barely croak, blinking takes too much energy, breathing is too much of an ordeal, but definitely a must, and swallowing is out of the question. And to add insult to injury someone comes into your room to see why you're late getting up and seeing why says, "we told you so, we told you so."

You're down now, and you're too weak to retaliate but you manage to signal that you want the heating to be increased. Suddenly, "high" is not warm enough. You want the heating to be way past "high" to "cook," and then again you're not sure whether that would be warm enough either!

They bring you some extra blankets and start to feel sorry for you when they hear your teeth chattering, but the whole effect is lost when they say:

"You poor soul, you look terrible. If only you would listen to us, things like that wouldn't happen to you."

The second day you start to feel a tad better. You can think straighter. Next time you're going to be more careful. At the first sign of a soar throat you're going to dose up on Vitamin C.

Promises, promises. If I remember right, that was what you've said every time you've had a cold but you've never acted upon it yet.

Now that you're in the middle of the mess though you want some form of remedy. Your nose is running non-stop, but it's also blocked. Your throat feels like there are a couple of bricks stuck in it. And you're sneezing and coughing simultaneously. You decide that visiting the physician may be the answer. (That is of course if you aren't a physician yourself, in which case you stay home because you know the whole diagnosis).

"Don't worry," says the doctor. "It's just the common cold."



The words "Common cold," you can live, but the word "just" you can't.

"Excuse be," you say through your stuffy nose, "just a cold!"

Here you are feeling like you need a 24-hour drip of nasal drops attached to your nose, to keep it unclogged. Alongside another drip pouring a continuous stream of lemonade down your throat so that you don't feel like a whole section of your neck requires amputation, out of mercy. Your eyes are watering nonstop. You're sneezing your lungs out. All combined making you look like an old sock, and the diagnosis is: Just a common cold.

The truth is that nothing can be done to get rid of the cold. Scientists are so advanced in their work, they are splicing genes but they can't find a cure for the more than 200 different viruses that cause "the cold." An old saying comes to mind. Treat a cold and it will last a week. Leave it untreated it will linger for seven days. After these seven days, when all the dry skin around your nose is gone you start to forget how awful it was to have a cold. You forget all the promises you made to yourself about taking precautions against the cold weather. Days come and go and a year later your throat gets scratchy and you give out a small cough. Once again human nature takes the best of you.

"You're catching a cold," they say.

"Who me, catching a cold. Naah."

## JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday, Jan. 17

8:30 Day By Day

How Now, Dow Jones  
Kate and Brian are not making enough money from their school work... so Brian had to moonlight.

9:10 Black Forest Clinic

A Test of Courage  
Dr. Sheaffer, one of the hospital's surgeons contracts rheumatism and has to be relieved of his work. Later his son gives him a hard time.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Movie Of The Week

Smokey And The Bandit  
Sheriff Bentford has just retired. Old friend Enus approaches him with a crazy plan to make money. Bentford accepts the challenge.

Friday, Jan. 18

8:30 Coach

Michael is too nervous to meet his girlfriend's parents, so he asks Hayden to come along. This proves to be a mistake.

9:10 Shakespeare

The Life Of Henry The Fifth  
Another great Shakespearean play about one of England's greatest kings who establishes peace with France.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Begerac

Winner Takes All  
Computer scientist becomes the target of an assassin. Is the motive here professional jealousy or personal?

Saturday, Jan. 19

8:30 No Job For A Lady

Who Goes Home?  
Gene gets elected to the House of Commons, there and then she realises that she



A scene from Derrick Monday at 10:20 on JTV Channel 2

is unable to lead a normal family life.

9:00 Encounter

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film

Who Is Julia?  
Starring: Jonathon Banks  
Julia, the world's first brain transplant is going through some traumatic experiences in her struggle to adapt to living in the body of another woman.

Sunday, Jan. 20

8:30 Mother And Son

Maggie Alone  
The mother loses her memory and does some crazy things and Arthur tries to get Robert to help him with their mother to no avail. Finally fate interferes.

9:10 Sweat Of The Sun, Tears Of The Moon

Inca Cola  
A documentary that sheds light on the unique Inca cultural legacy. In it we find that the Inca Indians lead a

life not much different from their old one.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Paradise

The Private War  
The town's mining company is trying to control the town's economy. What is more Ethan is their security man. Will Ethan listen to his superiors or his conscience.

Monday, Jan. 21

8:30 Golden Girls

9:10 The Keepers

Man's Best Friend

10:00 News in English

10:20 Derrick

Tuesday, Jan. 22

8:30 Charles In Charge

Teddy claims he could read the future especially that of Charles and rightly so he does until Charles proves otherwise.

9:10 Life Revolution

Growing Pains

Genetic engineering technology can be applied to cattle breeding, agriculture, biotechnology and fertilisers for positive purposes to improve human life.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Columbo

Wednesday, Jan. 23

8:30 After Henry

Intellectual Aspirations  
Claire meets a young man of exquisite tastes and a high level of education. Suddenly everyone in the house wants to look like him.

9:10 Our House

Families And Friends  
Old man Guss receives old friend of his and Jessie ready to take care of him out of gratitude to the old man.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Not A Penny More, Not A Penny Less

Harry's friends complete their revenge on him only to discover that it was all for nothing.

## Weekend Crossword

BUNDLE UP

By Don Johnson

ACROSS

- 1 Health resorts
- 2 Matched collections
- 3 Personalized nucleus
- 4 Sailing ship
- 5 "Midwestern"
- 6 Becomes ardent
- 7 "Iliad"
- 8 Siberian river
- 9 Excludes
- 10 1967 PGA champ
- 11 Involved
- 12 Episode
- 13 Spooky
- 14 Influence
- 15 Tweakle
- 16 Honcho
- 17 Trucks
- 18 Kicks a football

DOWN

- 1 Ump's call
- 2 Weaver's bobbin
- 3 In Eng.
- 4 Dill herb old style
- 5 Blows up
- 6 "up (abated)"
- 7 Trampled
- 8 Dallas school letters
- 9 Military school students
- 10 Together
- 11 Force
- 12 Rule in India
- 13 Alfonso's queen
- 14 Most melancholy
- 15 Bump up
- 16 Letters for Jesus
- 17 Singer Marvin
- 18 More in trouble

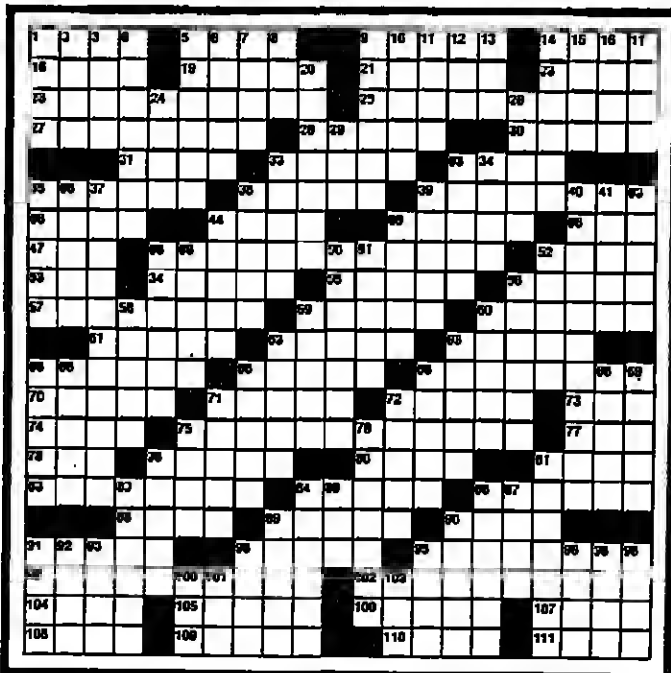
Diagramless 19x19, Harold B. Coverts

ACROSS

- 1 Sing wordlessly
- 2 Marched
- 3 Root gutter
- 4 Spaghetti
- 5 "cohere (driveway roof)"
- 6 Baseball team
- 7 Plains
- 8 Zones
- 9 Orient
- 10 Former Dodge great
- 11 Staps
- 12 Egg on
- 13 Chfn. name
- 14 Social event
- 15 Unit of force
- 16 Mr. Lamb
- 17 Lair
- 18 Hunting dog
- 19 Marched
- 20 collection
- 21 Golf word
- 22 Expert

DOWN

- 12 Weedy herbs
- 13 Teacher at times
- 14 On the briny
- 15 Goober
- 16 Shapeless
- 17 mass
- 18 Ms. Anderson
- 19 Amp., -mat
- 20 Daring
- 21 Outlined
- 22 Audibly
- 23 The Rotting
- 24 City on Lake Michigan
- 25 Haunts
- 26 Tub
- 27 Thick soup
- 28 Worldly wise
- 29 Fat
- 30 Pinpointing
- 31 Small primate
- 32 Container
- 33 Hunter
- 34 Groom with elaborate care
- 35 Transports with delight
- 36 Insects
- 37 Longinus comic
- 38 George
- 39 Cleaned the garden



Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Real loud muggle eyed lemon meringue pie being eaten by glad little boy.
2. Many pilots had nicknamed the prototype of transoceanic aircraft "Yankee Clipper."
3. Our trouble: Because life lacks demure background music, it's tough to know how to feel.
4. Cynical maven holds Revere's ride more hysterical than historical.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. HOLIOAY ODZ BUZY ORNOGY IDSEG PTMI  
CULINELBY ZUYHROG OY STRG CETPLA  
PUMPRUMPA.

—By Ed Raddleson

2. BKBORRE. IFOSE KSYFCGAK CVI XYS WIVE  
GYXLBGTWI CS CRR SY AICLE  
OCSVTYSTKF.

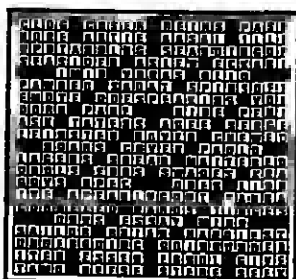
—By Gordon Miller

3. AYI NZF BEN SPOCK MBODYK OIMOSICN AN  
IFY AZZR OO FOFBCCN POO QZCR OOMOI  
YKIOZE.

—By Barbara J. Rugg

4. SAYS MUSCLEE WFMM WXYESE XM WLUC  
SXFEA.

—By E.J. Livingston



## THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

Thursday, Jan. 17

1945 - Soviet troops and Polish patriot forces liberate Warsaw, more than five years after it fell to Nazi Germany in World War II.

1967 - Indonesia's Foreign Minister Adam Malik tells President Sukarno to resign or face alternative of being brought down in dishonour.

1989 - Iran says Revolutionary Guards launched offensive against Iraqi forces in northern mountains of Kurdistan.

1989 - Military officials of North Korea and United Nations command meet for the first time since the end of the Korean War to discuss tension-easing measures.

Saturday, Jan. 19

1918 - Bolsheviks dissolve Russian Constitutional Assembly in Petrograd.

1938 - General Francisco Franco's Nationalist Air Force bombs Spanish cities of Barcelona and Valencia, killing 700 people.

1945 - Soviet troops take Cracow, Poland, in World War II.

1956 - Sudan joins Arab League as ninth member.

1966 - India's new prime minister, Indira Gandhi, pledges to follow path of nonalignment in world affairs.

1975 - Britain and Irish Republican Army (IRA) announce first direct negotiations since start of guerrilla activity in Northern Ireland five years earlier.

1988 - Czech government rules out any chance that ousted Communist Party leader Alexander Dubcek be allowed to return to public life.

1989 - The Soviet Union Announces it will unilaterally withdraw some of its short-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

Sunday, Jan. 20

1265 - England's parliament meets for first time.

1503 - Casa Contratacion board of trade is formed in Spain to deal with affairs in America.

1939 - Chile wins battle of Yungay against Peru-Bolivian Federation, resulting in dissolution of that union.

1887 - New Zealand annexes Kermadec Islands in Pacific; U.S. Senate approves leasing Pearl Harbour in Hawaii as naval base.

1925 - Soviet Union and Japan form alliance; Britain and China sign treaty of Peking.

1957 - South Africa denies port facilities to Indian vessels in retaliation for Indian sanctions against South Africa.

1958 - Soviet Union threatens Greece with economic sanctions if it agrees to the installation of NATO missile bases on Greek territory.

1964 - British forces quell mutinies of Tanganyika Rifles and troops in Uganda and Kenya.

1986 - Crowds cheer and dance in streets after apparently bloodless military coup that ousts Lesotho's authoritarian Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan.

1989 - George Bush becomes the 41st president of the United States.

1990 - Soviet troops storm Azerbaijani capital of Baku, leaving dozens dead and wounded, as President

Mikhail Gorbachev defends action on national television.

Monday, Jan. 21

1919 - Sinn Fein congress in Dublin, Ireland, adopts declaration of independence.

1924 - First Nationalist Chinese congress at Canton admits Communists and welcomes Russian advisors.

1942 - German forces launch new offensive in Western African desert in World War II.

1949 - Chiang Kai-Shek resigns China presidency following Nationalist Party reversals.

1954 - First atomic submarine, U.S.S. Nautilus, is launched in United States.

1968 - Britain draws up plans to withdraw its troops from Far East and Gulf.

1970 - France's sale of Mirage jet planes to Libya is announced.

1986 - Auto packed with explosives blows up near office of President Amin Gemayal's Phalange Party in East Beirut, Lebanon, killing 22 people and wounding 102.

By The Associated Press

B.C.





# Yves Montand — The Magnificent

By Pierre-Albert Lambert

PARIS — We no longer heard much about Yves Montand. At the age of 69, he was enjoying the joys of fatherhood with his young wife, Carole, and Valentin, 15 months old. But now he is back in the news in full force. He is busy making a film by Jacques Derray, in which he plays a counter-espionage leader grappling with a shady affair, and he is preparing a one-man-show which will take him to several capitals. He is, above all, busy bringing out a monumental biography, full of revelations: "Tu vois, je n'ai pas oublié" (You see, I haven't forgotten), signed by two Paris journalists.

In it, Montand tells the story of an immigrant's son who began by working in a factory in Marseilles in the 30s and who was to end up triumphantly on the stage at the New York Metropolitan Opera. He was to be received by Khrushchev in the Kremlin and by Kennedy at the

White House, and loved by three women: Edith Piaf, Simone Signoret, and Marilyn Monroe.

Ivo Livi, by his real name, was born in Tuscany in 1921. His father, a Communist militant, fled fascism, when the child was two years old, to find refuge with his family in France. They were hard years for these poor, uprooted Italians, who lived off potatoes more often than chops.

From the age of 12, Ivo had all kinds of jobs: as a metallurgical apprentice, a deliveryman and a hairdresser's assistant. But his vocation was on the stage. He loved clowning about, imitating Donald Duck and the fashionable singers of the time, Chevalier and Trenet. At the age of 17, he made his stage debut in Marseilles where the slightly awkward beginner was booed by the unruly crowd.

In 1944, he performed the curtain-raiser in the Paris music-halls. His path crossed that of Edith Piaf, when she

was at the height of her fame. Edith, who was fond of "good-looking guys," was interested in the beginner with his athletic build and she chaperoned him. "She was my first real love," he was to say. "She was somebody who made you believe that you were God, and that you were irreplaceable... And then she went and replaced you."

Yves Montand's name, which he had, by now, adopted, got bigger on the posters. He was 25 and he sang about life as it was, funny and bitter at the same time. He was a perfectionist and continually tried to improve on his turns, which he prepared with the conscientiousness and rigour of a boxer training for a fight.

In 1943, he made his screen debut in Marcel Carné's *Les Portes de la Nuit*. The rôle was the opposite of his character. It was a failure. The only thing to remain was the tune of Prévert and Kosma's *Autumn Leaves*, which headed the international hit-parade for a long time.

Montand went back on stage. Alone on the stage for two hours, he managed to have a full house for six months in a row. He met the actress Simone Signoret, the admirable "Casque d'Or" in Jacques Becker's film of that name. She was to be the great love of his life. They were to live together for 43 years. He acted with her in Arthur Miller's *Witches of Salem*, first on the stage and then in a film. Hollywood became interested in him, but he was a person non grata across the Atlantic. He had signed the Stockholm appeal against the atom bomb and his political commitment put him on the side of the Communists. He took part in all events in favour of human rights.

Montand has a long list of successes on the screen, ever since Clouzot's *Wages of Fear* established his reputation for good, in 1953. Z by Costa-Gavras (1968) and then *The Avowal* (1969) by the same director were important events in the film world. In the latter work, the

actor identifies completely with Arthur London, the tormented character racked with pain. The film was all the more widely spoken of, as Montand had noisily broken off with the Communists.

Another director, Claude Sautet, offered him Raimu-style parts in films such as *César et Rosalie* (1972), which combine a blend of emotion and humour. Another interesting film is *Tout Feu, Tout Flamme*, by J.P. Rappeneau (1982), in which he plays a lively couple with Isabelle Adjani. Then there is his rôle as Papet, in Claude Berri's *Jean De Florette* (1986) in which he portrays one of Pagnol's larger-than-life characters.

In 1960, America finally gave him a warm welcome. He filmed *The Millionaire* with Marilyn Monroe. A burst of passion united the couple for a six-month-long affair. "The Marilyn I knew was nothing like the unbalanced girl described by some," he said. "She was an exceptional being, inhabited

by an inner light."

Back in Paris, Montand returned to Simone who never got over no longer being the superb "Casque d'Or." Her fine talent did not bring her out of her nostalgia. She allowed herself to slide down the slope of self-destruction, with the demon alcohol, a drama Montand witnessed but was powerless to do anything about.

Recently, the actor has started off in a new direction with two television programmes, one of which was devoted to the economic crisis. On that occasion, he was attributed with political ambitions (which he appears to have given up since).

According to an opinion poll, numerous French people would like to see him stand for president. After all, Ronald Reagan was a former actor! "Yes," Montand replied, "But he was a bad actor... for me, there is no reason to change my job." Was he sincere? — *L'Actualité En France*.



Yves Montand

## Pina Bausch stages new version of Gluck's Iphigenie

By Helmut Scheier

PINA Bausch's Wuppertal dance theatre is usually associated with a type of drama consisting of "plays."

A "play by Pina Bausch" questions the behavioural patterns of modern man in his everyday experiential world, concentrating on aspects of social psychology.

In formal terms, it is presented as a collage: there is a montage of theatrical and often heterogeneous material, employing forms of expression from all categories of the dramatic arts.

Key motifs are alienation and isolation, communication barriers, the battle of the sexes, social convention and rituals.

The main forms of presentation are demonstrative gestures, alienation techniques and generally droll comic effects.

Pina Bausch apparently views collage as the best form of expression.

The fact that she has exclusively used this mode of presentation since 1976 does not mean that she rules out the use of any other form.

She still occasionally includes plays from the first half of the 1970s in her programme.

It comes as no surprise, therefore, that Pina Bausch is now including a play first

performed 16 years ago, on April 21, 1974: Christoph Willibald Gluck's *Iphigenie auf Tauris*, choreographed as a pure dance opera, according to the Vienna version of 1781.

The soloists and the choir are placed in the front side-lodge of the circles; the stage is free for the barefoot-dancing company.

Pina Bausch has slightly rearranged the score. There have been cuts in the recitatives and the ballet number has been dropped altogether. Arias and ensemble passages remain untouched. Structurally, the decisive aspect is not a series of numbers anyway, but the division into scenes.

How does Pina Bausch choreograph the original score?

She strictly abides by her motto: "I never try to illustrate music. You don't choreograph the music itself. You're only allowed to dance to something once you've found out why it exists."

*Iphigenie auf Tauris* centres on the dramatic emotions of persons who experience their existence on the verge of death, threatened by the inevitability of atonement.

They are all doomed. *Iphigenia, Orestes, Pylades* and *Thoas*.

The choreography uses the means of modern dance to

respond to the feelings of despair, sorrow, love, hate and the readiness to make a sacrifice.

The steady flow of movement predominates, interrupted now and again by intense exaltations.

Pina Bausch's interpretation of the ancient myth is anti-classical, strives to return to the archaic, and is as rugged as the stage which is divided into several sectors in the second and third acts.

The ground falls away when Orestes considers matricide; the courageous struggle over sacrificial death between Orestes and Pylades takes place on the edge of a crater-like pit.

The sacrificial ritual in the fourth act, during which Orestes is prepared for death, but which is prevented by Diana as the *dea ex machina*, is impressive.

The most astounding feature of the reperformance was the impression of a powerful and vivid language of movement, which leads to contemporaneity to the ancient subject matter.

Malou Airando is just as brilliant as *Iphigenie* as she was 16 years ago. A born tragedian who captivates the audience.

Dominique Mercy (Orestes) and Ed Kortadt (Pylades) are not quite as nimble as they were 16 years

ago, but this is offset by their greater power of expression today; they can certainly match Lutz Förster's infamous *Thoas*.

Peter Gülke at the mixing desk ensures the harmony of music and dance.

One question, of course, is why Pina Bausch has fallen back on a play she performed in the second year of her Wuppertal period.

The subject matter of her collage elements is not quite as relevant to our everyday world today.

The transposition into the film medium, in the form of *Die Klage der Kaiserin*, also fails to provide a perspective for the future.

By bringing *Iphigenie* and *Tauris* back onto the stage after one and a half decades Pina Bausch has at least shown that the contemporary relevance of a play's content does not necessarily depend on the fashionable montage technique; and that significant music, even if left "undamaged," can still retain topically.

Finally, modern dance in the traditional interpretation of the term attests a relevant structural quality.

One can only hope that Pina Bausch will prove this to the amazement or annoyance of her uncritical epigones by presenting new plays — *Nürnberg Nachrichten*.



Malou Airando as Iphigenie in Pina Bausch's new ballet

## Lloyd makes fresh start after 60s burnout

By Christopher Burns  
The Associated Press

MONTECITO, California — Aiming his tenor sax at the sky above the Pacific, Charles Lloyd blows shades of bird, Buddha and Bartok much the same way he did when he and Keith Jarrett introduced jazz to flower children during the 1960s.

Lloyd's new album, *Out-Of-Water*, is the first recording by his new quartet and a more mature sound by the once-frenzied performer who burned out in 1969 and headed for the California coast to meditate.

His free, airy, impressionist style that turned on hard-core jazzers as well as rock fans is both personal and political, a departure from elevator jazz or what he calls "hip muzak."

"It articulates the human condition, not just the surface level, like pop music and stuff," says Lloyd, who at 52 is graying but otherwise youthful. "It's a music about freedom."

*Fish Out Of Water*, his first album since the early 1980s, "is not being stuck in the net. It's about leaping out of it," says Lloyd. Perhaps a flying fish that feels like a "bird" — the nickname for bebop sax great Charlie Parker.

After an on-again, off-again career in the '60s, Lloyd says he is back for keeps and has begun a string of more than a dozen appearances in Europe, including jazz festivals in Paris, Brussels and Madrid.

Fish, on ECM Records, is also a great soundtrack for a misty morning drive through orange and avocado groves that lead to Lloyd's hacienda-style home high above the coastline just south of Santa Barbara.

Lloyd walks out on his porch, clad in jeans, loafers and a blue work shirt whose open front reveals a T-shirt with Chinese script underneath. Lloyd, of African, Cherokee and Irish descent, says his Indian blood links him to Asian roots via the Bering Straits.

He excitedly shifts from subject to subject, thinking ahead of himself as he tries to make several points at the same time, explaining himself with Buddhist, Hindu, Biblical and secular allegories.

"Stuff goes by too fast to articulate," he says apologetically.

Born in Memphis on March 15, 1938, he was eight years old when he heard Charlie Parker and told his parents, "get me a saxophone 'cause that's what I speak on."

"I wanted to be expressing those fractions, this thing where you get in between the cracks," he says.

Parker died at the age of 34 in 1955 after years of drug abuse. Lloyd says, "gosh, you need some kind of relief from this jackhammer society."

Lloyd acknowledged that he experimented with drugs — "I did research in that manner" — but only during the '60s.

After playing with blues greats including Howlin' Wolf and B.B. King in the '50s, Lloyd went to Los Angeles and got a Master's in music at the university of southern California. There, he studied under the late Bartok expert Halsey Stevens, and by night played the club circuit with Ornette Coleman, Don Cherry and others.

In 1960, at age 21, Lloyd joined Chico Hamilton's group, and played with Julian "Cannonball" Adderly in 1964. The next year he formed his own quartet with Keith Jarrett on piano, Cecil McBee on bass and Jack DeJohnette on drums.

Their record was one of the first jazz records to sell one million copies, and along with the Montreux jazz and other festivals the quartet also played on the same stage as Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin and Jefferson Airplane.

Lloyd says members of his new quartet were teen fans in the '60s. Jarrett's influence on pianist Bobo Stenson is very apparent. Palle Danielsson is on bass and Jon Christensen on drums.

1969, Lloyd was exhausted from 10 years of touring and devastated by the death of his mother the same year.

"I was so-called 'successful' but my spirit wasn't happy," he says, and he didn't want to "die in beer taverns."

"I was restless, intense, had great insecurities."

He left New York and moved to California's Malibu and Big Sur, studied eastern religions and was introduced to transcendental meditation in the '70s by Mike Love of the Beach Boys.

Lloyd suffered a setback about four years ago when he had anodes removed from his throat. Although a nonsmoker, he says his doctor told him smoky clubs caused the benign growths. He is to stay out of cloudy dives, limiting the venues he can play.

Fish is much more low-key and mystical than Lloyd's more-intense bebop chops of the '60s. The title track has warm, airy tones, though with Lloyd's signature runs that pull a quirky riff from the outer reaches of a scale.

## Serrault — between laughter and horror comes genius

By Pierre-Albert Lambert

PARIS — Doctor Petiot is a sure hit. It is the new film of the autumn season in Paris. The Americans bought it as soon as it came out. Directed by Christian de Chalonge, the leading rôle is played by Michel Serrault.

It is a work presenting a blend of surrealist atmosphere with fantastic, hallucinating expressionism, in the midst of which the assassin, Marcel Petiot emerges. This diabolical doctor, in the early 1940s, cut his victims up into pieces and burned them in a boiler, after robbing them.

He persuaded his victims that he would snatch them from the clutches of the Gestapo and ensure their escape abroad. Some thirty unlucky victims thus went up in smoke via the fireplace in a block of flats in the fine quarters of Paris. This general news item, with the background of the German occupation, with its wheeling and dealing and secret activities, fascinated public opinion. It ended on the guillotine, where the unmasked monster was beheaded.

Petiot is played by Michel

Serrault, who has the knack of sinking into another person's skin, to the highest degree. This gift of transforming himself has rarely been equalled and this leads the cinema critic on *Le Monde* to write: "One is struck by his physical resemblance with the doctor. It is so striking as to inspire fear! One no longer sees Serrault, but Petiot. He has so well understood the mechanism of madness in the doctor, the trafficker, the kleptomaniac, the assassin the good husband and father as well, that he has taken on all the transformations to the point of taking us in. A simple gleam in his eye is enough to show the change to the other side of the mirror."

Michel Serrault admits his fascination for monsters who, he says, "explode the norm and conformism, and who introduce doubt (...). What amused me," he explains, "was to make such an impossible character credible. Petiot was an ambiguous, contradictory person, a seducer who used humour, a good doctor who could go right and across Paris to give free treatment to a poor little girl, but, at the same time, he



Michel Serrault, a character actor of the French cinema

was a monster."

A clown or a priest? That was the question young Serrault, the son of a silk representative, asked himself when, as a teenager, he wondered what he would do later. The seminar won over the big top. But, after three years spent preparing for the priesthood, he branched off to drama school. He failed, but that did not stop him

from getting a job at the Comédie Française as an extra.

In 1946, at the age of 18, he signed his first contract. He made friends with Jean Poiret, whose associate he was to be for a long time. They did the cabarets, music-halls and boulevard theatres as a twosome. And Serrault's cinema career began. Today, he has made some 120 films.

His earliest successes include Guitry's *Assassins and Thieves*, Norbert Carbonneaux's *Candide*, Roger Vadim's *The Warrior's Rest*, Yves Robert's *Bébert* and *The Omnibus* and Edouard Molinaro's *Manhunt*.

But he experienced his triumph, on stage, with his partner Poiret. He was the unforgettable Zaza, the transvestite in *La Cage Aux Folles*, which was to be played more than 2,000 times in three years. The play was made into a film by Molinaro, but, this time, Serrault's partner was the Italian Ugo Tognazzi. It was another hit. Italy awarded him the Donatello Prize.

To begin with, Serrault was classified as an entertainer, but he revealed a strange and caustic side in Jean-Pierre Mocky's films. *Un linéaire à pas de poche* (*A Shroud Has No Pocket*) and *The Red Ibis*. Then he distilled uneasiness, anguish and madness in the detective stories directed by Bertrand Blier. (*Buffet Froid*), Claude Chabrol (*Les Fantômes Du Chapelier*) and, above all, Claude Miller in his *Garde à Vue*, acclaimed by the critics in

1981, as a major work.

The sixty-year old, with his silver hair and white line of beard, is not bothered by his success. He is rather short and plump and his outbreaks of anger are well-known in cinema circles. He is fascinated by his job and invests himself totally in his films. He demands to be involved in the way they are made. On occasion, he becomes the producer. He thus financed 50 per cent of *Doctor Petiot*.

Off the stage and outside the studios, Serrault is hardly heard of. He is said to be a misanthrope. He does not deny it. He has managed to protect his private life in his gentleman's residence in the Perche region, far from Paris, where he reads, plays the trumpet and looks after his horse.

Serrault, the actor, can flatter himself for having people unanimously agree on him. A weekly asked viewers the question: "Which actor amuses you the most?" and "Which actor makes you feel anxiety and anguish in thrillers, the most?" The answer, in both cases, was Michel Serrault. — *L'Actualité En France*.



## Luc Montagnier — a pioneer in the fight against AIDS

By Gilles Rousset

PARIS — Nothing happens by chance in life. If the AIDS virus has been programmed to attack man's very being, in his immune defences. Professor Montagnier has, for his part, been "programmed" to isolate and fight that same virus.

From his early childhood (he was born in 1932), he built himself a chemistry laboratory in his father's cellar. He was fascinated by science. He wanted to know everything. And, even at that

curing people but, for him, that vocation could only be achieved through research and particularly through research on the origin of the big diseases, especially cancer.

In the post-war years, when he started his university studies, after being the youngest lecturer at the Sorbonne, he moved to the French National Scientific Research Centre (CNRS) but found that teaching in his own particular field did not go far enough there. So he went to England where he spent three and a half years studying virology. He was

ing the Pasteur Institute.

The rest of the adventure is well known. The master-stroke came in 1983 when the HIV virus was discovered. What was a great year for mankind, was a hard one for Professor Montagnier. "No-body in France or abroad believed in our discoveries or in the results obtained and these results were to our credit as the means at our disposal could in no way be compared with those available in the United States, for example. In fact, we needed the United States and all the talent of Professor Gallo, paradoxically, for our work to be recognised."

"Scientific circles, whatever country they belong to, are conservative," Professor Montagnier asserts. "They are always very attached to traditional concepts. It is very hard to get new messages through to them." The American, Gallo, who had played a trick on Montagnier by trying, at one time, to have the first discovery of the virus attributed to him, finally promoted the reputation of his French colleague and of his discoveries.

On that score, what does Montagnier think of the famous "compromise" of 1984, which placed the two scientists on an equal footing? "Actually, there are two people in me, a double truth. On the one hand, I was highly irritated, and, on the other, I saw it from above, as if I had been far from the Earth, on planet Mars." In retrospect, Luc Montagnier thinks that "compromise," which had been so frustrating for him, had indeed been credited with the discovery of the



Prof. Luc Montagnier

virus and the equality between the two researchers was only about the link established between the new virus and AIDS. (Moreover, since 1984, things have evolved and the whole of the discovery has been attributed to Professor Montagnier).

Besides, what is important for him is that research should progress. "AIDS is such a scourge for mankind, that any polemic should be cast aside in favour of the fight to wipe it out." An idea dear to Luc Montagnier is that researchers should unite, that today science can no longer have any frontiers, that it is a collective world matter and that an exchange of information should be systematic. It should be remembered that he gave the exam-

ple himself by providing Professor Gallo with a strain of "his" virus.

Professor Montagnier is optimistic about AIDS. A vaccine is possible, but what he is concerned about is the "lack of mobilisation against the disease. It really has to have war declared on it," he asserts. For this purpose, he recently proposed the creation of a European Foundation aimed at intensifying research.

What about Montagnier as a private individual? What does he think about when he is not bending over a microscope? To the big questions on evolution and death, he has his own original reply: evolution itself implies death. It is inevitable, whatever the progress of science. One

thing, however, enables us to survive: DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid: a group of nucleic acids which play an essential genetic rôle).

"This vector of all the information stirred on by man has existed for several billion years. From generation to generation, descendants systematically inherit enormous successive continually enriched acquisitions, by means of that DNA. Thus, if man dies, he does not stop progressing. Even if the Earth was to die, that man, who will be more and more developed can carry his precious DNA system with him and in him, would be able to go and settle on other planets and continue his life and his infinite evolution" — L'Actualité En France.

**What is important for Montagnier is that Research should progress. "AIDS is such a scourge for Mankind, that any polemic should be cast aside in favour of the fight to wipe it out."**

time, he was already interested in the microscopic world. As a boy, he was already bunting among the seaweed, with his magnifying glass, looking for protozoa, those tiny unicellular creatures which can easily be observed. He himself acknowledges that his peasant roots gave him the will, the perseverance and the good sense which are essential qualities for a researcher who was one day to be confronted by the absolutely unknown.

When the time came to choose a career, he did not opt for medicine or mathematics but for research and, more precisely research in virology. He says that he had indeed felt a vocation for

noticed for his articles and publications which caused a stir.

He returned to Paris. The young prodigy was welcomed with open arms (a fairly rare thing) by his masters and the heads of the Curie Institute, first of all, and then by the Pasteur Institute. At that time, the latter was headed by Jacques Monod, the great specialist in molecular biology, an area environment was, an area young Montagnier was very familiar with. Moreover, the environment was very favourable. With the return of De Gaulle, in 1958, research was given the means to expand. Jacques Monod was also thoroughly renovat-

## German eye specialists show keener interest in psychosomatic and holistic approaches

By Lilo Berg

A 60-year-old woman hardly dared to go out among people any more. She could look no-one in the face because she constantly had to blink. She didn't go to an eye specialist until she had been suffering from this handicap for a year. He diagnosed a shortage of lacrimal fluid but otherwise nothing organic.

In the course of this initial consultation he learnt that she first had to blink after a relaxing stay at a spa far away from the family when her husband collected her and drove her home.

**Visiotherapists, or vision trainers, are certainly proving very popular. As part of a holistic approach trainees do eye muscle and yoga exercises and learn special diets and relaxation techniques.**

In later interviews it was increasingly clear that she was deeply disappointed that her marriage had been such a failure.

She felt used and bullied by her husband and, as she herself said at one point, she could no longer bear to look at him.

Eye specialists who use psychosomatic techniques can tell many a tale of this kind. "We and the patient try to bring to light the conflicts that lie behind a symptom," says Berlin specialist Wolfgang Schultz-Zehden.

A technique that is gaining in popularity among eye specialists, it was outlined at a Wiesbaden seminar for practising doctors held by the Ophthalmological Association.

A few years ago the psychosomatic approach was regarded as off-beat, to say the least, by ophthalmologists. "Doctors were so fascinated

by the eye's optical performance, its outward vision, that they forgot its inward vision capability," Schultz-Zehden says.

This attitude, he feels, was due to the success story of scientific ophthalmology, the headway made in medical treatment and advances in surgical techniques.

For decades his was a voice in the wilderness; he is now seen as a pioneer of the holistic approach. The change, he feels, was ushered in by patients.

"Many patients," he says, "no longer just want to be cured; they would like to play an active part in bringing

in conversation it frequently transpires that the eye complaint, despite its inconvenience, is the most satisfactory means of solving his problem. Munich specialist Monika Venhofen told the seminar about a woman patient who was suffering from "dry eye," or a shortage of lacrimal fluid.

After several sessions it turned out to have been caused by years of suppressed mourning to which she had never expressly admitted. Her condition improved as soon as she let the mourning take its course.

Schultz-Zehden says people are frequently shortsighted because there are certain things they don't want to see. It is a symptom that protects a number of patients from painful memories of incest in early childhood.

Suppressed sexual problems are, in his view, one of three causes of eye complaints. The others are job difficulties and upsets in parent-child relationships.

Friedrich Lamprecht, head of a psychosomatic clinic in Schönbühl, says, "one-dimensional diagnoses" such as hormone upsets are old hat in an eye specialist's practice.

He would prefer a biopsychosocial approach in which the doctor must probe the patient's life story at three levels.

That takes time, patience and courage. It is much easier, as doctors admitted at the Wiesbaden seminar, to take refuge behind one's surgery desk.

That is true of all branches of medicine, but it is particularly true of eye specialists. "The eye is something very intimate," Lamprecht said. "Its magic is sensed by both doctor and patient."

The earliest psychoanalysts gave the special symbolism of the eye a wide berth even though one of their number, Alfred Adler, was an eye specialist.

In addition to the revela-

tory approach in which the conflicts that trigger symptoms are brought to light, autosuggestion has proved an effective technique.

A two-year survey of the effect of autogenic training on glaucoma patients was recently completed at Marburg University Hospital. It was supervised by eye specialist Ilse Stempel and psychologist Gerd Kaluza.

Thirty-five patients aged between 20 and 70, members of the test group and the control group respectively, were suffering from wide-angle glaucoma, which is the less serious of the complaint's two varieties.

Training consisted of a basic and an advanced course including visualisation exercises such as "I can see how the fluid in my eye is created and drained off." It was practised three times a day.

In glaucoma patients the optical fluid created in the rear chamber of the eye is not filtered off fast enough in the front chamber, creating high pressure.

Nerves usually balance pressure within the eye. Specialists feel that glaucoma patients may suffer from an over active sympathetic nerve. They certainly often seem to be overwrought.

What might happen, the Marburg research scientists wondered, if the central nervous system was "pacified" by autogenic training?

Intra-ocular pressure patterns in the course of the day were taken as a yardstick. Pressure varies during the day in the sick and the healthy, so Dr. Stempel and her colleagues took readings around the clock.

Patients had to drink a litre of water in one. Eye pressure was then read 20 and 40 minutes later. It is much higher in glaucoma patients than in people with healthy eyes.

The findings indicate that autogenic training works. About half the "relaxed" patients needed to take less

medicine or managed to go without pharmacological treatment entirely.

The other half were found to be well adjusted in that they were taking the right drug in the right dosage.

Marburg eye specialists feel the technique is a useful auxiliary to, if not a substitute for, conventional medicinal or surgical treatment.

**Eye complaints are an open invitation to take a psychosomatic view inasmuch as what someone sees has a great deal to do with what he wants to see. This is really apparent when two people observe the same situation. Each sees something different, an individual reality.**

But patients must undertake to keep up their share of the treatment.

In Marburg the patients had no difficulty in doing so. Dr. Stempel said that once the experiment was over they set up self-help groups and have since styled themselves "glaucomediators."

Readiness to make a personal contribution toward the well-being of one's eyes seems to be more widespread than is to the liking of many ophthalmologists.

Visiotherapists, or vision trainers, are certainly proving very popular. As part of a holistic approach trainees do eye muscle and yoga exercises and learn special diets and relaxation techniques.

Schultz-Zehden says there are about 250 visiotherapists in the Federal Republic of Germany, and their number is likely to grow with the introduction of the single European market.

From 1992, says a disapproving spokesman for the Ophthalmological Association, British optometrists will be entitled to practise in Germany. Unlike German spe-

cialists, they don't hold medical degrees.

In addition to their speciality, measuring ocular refraction, many of them are vision trainers.

Hildegard Luka, an eye doctor from St. Pölten, Austria, told the seminar many visiotherapists came by their careers after suffering from poor vision themselves and

## Community should care for AIDS orphans

By Nassali Tamale

RAKAI DISTRICT, Uganda: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is no mystery to the children of Rakai district. It is not uncommon for young children to say, "Mummy is also going to die," upon the death of their father from the disease.

Eight years after the first case of AIDS was identified in Rakai, in many villages one now finds households run by teenage AIDS orphans. These children are often malnourished, in need of proper healthcare and lacking education.

Of Uganda's two million orphans, 1.5 million have lost parents to AIDS, according to Manuel Pinot, president of the newly-formed Uganda Community-Based Association for Child Welfare (UCBAC). In Rakai district alone there are now 50,000 orphans.

Sometimes AIDS claims both parents, but children are also frequently abandoned if one parent, often the mother, survives and decides to move to a different part of the country.

While extended family networks can absorb some of these children, the scale of the problem is so great that Ugandan society's traditional safety net can no longer cope.

Even when relatives can take charge of the orphans, they are often elderly and impoverished and cannot provide proper nutrition or care. There have even been cases of young AIDS orphans who have been forced to fend for themselves in the former home of their parents.

Orphanages do not seem to offer a solution to the problem. Pinto says that when children are taken into care, they often lose their parents, and, in some cases, their property through theft or neglect.

Land is usually the most valuable asset left to them. Once the parents die, landlords seize the opportunity to evict the children, usually on the grounds that they sold the plot of land to the parents, not the children. If the land is left idle then neighbours will encroach upon it.

Robinah Kashadha, Rakai district administrator, says that the number of land cases in which children are threatened with eviction is increasing. In many cases, the children are so helpless that she personally handles their cases for them.

## Medical groups to establish board for guidelines in fetal tissue research

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two medical organisations, saying the government has failed to accept its responsibility in controlling fetal tissue research, has announced plans to establish a board to set guidelines and ethical standards for such research.

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the American Fertility Society announced it would establish a 15-member board to review the scientific and ethical procedures in the use of tissues from fetuses in medical research.

Dr. Kenneth Ryan, chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Harvard Medical School, said the private sector is forced by government inaction to set up a board to control such research.

Ryan said the lack of a government board on fetal research has caused the field to shrivel in this country and that research into using fetal tissue to treat certain diseases has been crippled.

The physicians said the government has failed to take up the issue because of a

Another problem with orphanages is that children who are brought up in such institutions may become uprooted from society, according to Molly Nassuna, UCBAC representative in Rakai.

It is usually children from poor families who end up in orphanages. Rich parents often take precautions in case they should die prematurely as the recent trend of setting up trust committees involving officials from the Roman Catholic Church shows.

With the number of orphans continuing to rise, orphanages will only be a partial solution. Asks Nassuna: "Where will the resources come from to institutionalise all of them?"

Pinto is calling for a flexible community-based approach tailored to the particular circumstances of the orphans. If old enough, the eldest child can become the head of the family and a neighbour become responsible for looking after them.

Basic provisions such as clothing and food have to be provided to the many children who are left penniless because their parents use up all their income for medical treatment and to sustain themselves during the long illness associated with AIDS.

Says Nassuna: "The neighbour looking after the children is also poor, so they should get help."

If the children are very young a destitute widow can be employed to look after them — an approach that solves two problems at once.

Then there are the orphans left with their grandmothers by daughters who are forced to migrate in search of work after the death of their husbands, and, in some cases, their mother can be left with as many as 15 children.

Even when the orphans are able to pay for schooling, they can find themselves ostracised by other pupils.

Apart from creating a large number of orphans, AIDS now seems to be posing an increasing threat to children themselves. Says one woman from Lwanda in Rakai district: "All along we were led to believe that children aged between five and 15 were not at risk." But recently cases have been reported of children of six and nine years being infected — Panos Features.



## PLO leaders wrestle with Tunis killings, Gulf crisis

TUNIS (Agencies) — Palestinian leaders held emergency talks Wednesday on two major issues confronting them — Tuesday's assassination of two of their colleagues and the looming threat of a war in the Gulf.

Despite the passing of the U.N. deadline for Baghdad to order its troops out of Kuwait or face attack by U.S.-led multinational forces, Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) leaders were pursuing peace efforts, a PLO official said.

Jamil Hilal, the PLO's information director, told Reuters: "The leadership is still meeting to examine the danger of war."

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, reported to be very distressed by the killing of his unofficial deputy (Abu Iyad) Salah Khalaf and two other officials, was chairing the meeting, Palestinian source said.

Accusing the United States of already having taken the decision to wage war against Iraq, Mr. Hilal said: "The U.S. is rushing headlong into an explosion in the region."

"War is not inevitable... the PLO will pursue its efforts to save the region from destructive war whose effects will not be limited to the Gulf," he said.

Mr. Hilal said he was certain the three assassinations were linked to the Gulf crisis, adding he believed Israel may have been behind them although he had no knowledge of the results of investigations being carried

out by Tunisian police. Israel has denied any involvement in the killings.

Earlier Arafat received Arab diplomats offering condolences Wednesday over the slaying by a renegade bodyguard linked to Abu Nidal.

The PLO implicated Israel in the assassinations of Aho Iyad and Hayel Abdul Hamid (Abu Hol), PLO chief of security.

Clad in khaki military uniform, Arafat took messages of sympathy from, among others, the ambassadors of Iraq and Saudi Arabia at the Palestinian Al Qods School.

Bodyguards flanked a depressed and red-eyed Arafat. Nervous Tunisian police officers in charge of security outside the school refused to let photographers inside.

After one hour, 20 minutes, Arafat left in a black Mercedes guarded by a dozen vehicles packed with guards. He made no comments.

The first elements of a Palestinian investigation meanwhile linked the Israeli secret services to the assassin, Hamza Abo Zeid.

A PLO communique said investigators found that Abo Zeid "had contacts with an Israeli intelligence officer on Cyprus."

Other details were not disclosed. The killings late Monday forced Arafat to cancel a trip to Paris, where he was to discuss France's peace plan to end the Gulf crisis. A meeting of the PLO's surviving leadership went on late into the night Tuesday

and continued Wednesday. No details were disclosed.

In Amman, Palestine Ambassador Tayeb Abdul Rahim said the bodies of Abu Iyad, Abu Hol and a bodyguard killed in the attack late Monday would be flown to Jordan and buried at martyrs cemetery.

Arafat aide Bassam Abu Sharif said burial in Amman was almost certain but not officially decided. The three bodies meanwhile lay at the Charles Nicole hospital in Tunis.

Abu Zeid acted alone, a PLO spokesman said. About a dozen Palestinian security men taken into custody by Tunisian police Tuesday were wanted only for questioning and were not suspects.

Abu Zeid, 30, had previously worked for the Abu Nidal group. Mr. Arafat's hated and most deadly rival in the Palestinian movement, PLO sources said.

Tunisian newspapers Wednesday said he compiled two magazines of an AK-47 assault rifle into Abu Iyad, Abu Hol and bodyguard Abu Muhammad Al Omari in the attack at Abu Hol's home in Carthage.

He then took Aho Hol's wife and daughter hostage. Tunisian police stormed the house, arrested Abu Zeid and freed the captives.

"I acted under orders," PLO sources quoted him as saying, according to the Tunisian press. "The leaders of Fatah have given up the Palestinian cause."

## Americans don't understand the Japanese

By Elaine Kurtenbach  
The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan is bracing for fresh onslaughts of U.S. animosity over trade and diplomacy that could strain as never before one of the world's most important alliances.

The Gulf crisis, the U.S. recession and the evaporating perception of a Soviet threat are all factors that could fray the friendship between two of the world's leading economic powers.

"The situation is getting worse and worse. Many problems have nothing to do with Japan, but Japan is getting blamed. The atmosphere is so dry, anything could ignite it," says Masataka Takahashi, an analyst on international affairs in Tokyo.

Leaders of the two countries continue to stress their commitment to the alliance and their conviction that the U.S.-Japan relationship remains strong.

But the "global partnership" with Japan touted by U.S. President George Bush during his summit with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu last spring seems to have faded into the background while U.S. officials voice a long list of complaints ranging from insufficient support for U.S.-led Gulf forces to obstruction of international trade talks.

Polls showing that Americans fear Japan's economic might more than the Soviet military arsenal also testify to strains in the bonds between the two nations.

In the most recent survey, the national newspaper Mainichi Shimbun reported that two-thirds of the 3,962 Americans interviewed said they felt threatened by Japan's economic power. Almost half said they felt closer to the Soviets than to the Japanese, up from 28 per cent in 1989.

The poll did not provide a margin of error.

### War

(Continued from page 1)

account... all these measures that were taken were depriving diplomacy of its possibilities," Mr. Castro said at a news conference in Havana.

New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger said everyone hoped and prayed that Iraq would "at last see reason" with the onset of war.

He said the world was now seeing the "sad but inevitable consequences of Saddam Hussein's refusal to end his illegal occupation of Kuwait."

Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu convened a meeting of the government's security council. "Japan firmly supports the action taken by the U.S.," said Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe.

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney scheduled an emergency cabinet subcommittee meeting. Inside the House of Commons, debate continued on a government motion asking parliamentarians to reaffirm United Nations resolutions calling for Iraq to leave Kuwait or face military attack.

In Seoul, South Korean President Roh Tae-woo sent a message to the U.S. president: "I, along with the people of the Republic of Korea, fully support the resolute

"The Americans seem to feel they can understand the Soviets, who they viewed as an enemy throughout the cold war years, but they can't understand the Japanese — their longtime ally," says Takeshi Sasaki, professor of politics at Tokyo University.

The friendship between the United States and Japan also is threatened by American insecurities over its social problems and economic malaise.

"Americans are nervous, and somehow they feel Japan ought to do something, but the Japanese are generally insensitive," says Yoshiji Nogami, director of the Japan Institute of Foreign Affairs.

U.S. resentment of Japan's economic muscle has grown as recession brings layoffs in the United States while the Japanese juggernaut continues to expand.

A severe labour shortage in Japan has minimised unemployment. The economy is expected to grow by just under one per cent this year, slightly lower than the rate for the past two years.

Japanese purchases of American landmarks, such as Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.'s buyout of entertainment giant MCA, create additional fears that "Japan will take over the U.S. with its economic strength," William Franklin, former head of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan, told the Japan Economic Journal.

Apprehension over such fears led Matsushita to agree to sell the MCA subsidiary that is the concessionaire for Yosemite Park, one of the most popular national parks in the United States.

But in the current climate, that wasn't good enough for interior secretary Manuel Lujan Jr., who attacked Matsushita's ownership of the concessionaire as "arrogant."

The trade imbalance between the two nations — the nagging

military actions the United States was taken under the leadership of President Bush.

Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said: "This tragic necessity has one cause only... that is the invasion and the occupation of Kuwait. That was the act of war. We have sought by means of peace to reverse that act of war."

Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman Juan Lena also supported the U.S.-led attack. "We trust that this will make Saddam Hussein come to his senses and return to the situation prior to Aug. 2."

For some people, there was little time to react in words. In Bahrain, Kuwaiti exiles rushed out of their flats in excitement.

In Japan, which has been criticized for sending little more than financial aid to the multinational effort, many people had over expected war to begin despite all the warning signs.

### House

(Continued from page 1)

Those were Faris Nabulsi, Mansour Murad and Mr. Kassar himself.

Another motion, however, to include court judges in the list of people to who the law applies was passed.

Earlier in the session the House heard the prime minister's written reply to a question

source of tension — has declined noticeably in recent months. But a deadlock in crucial international trade talks has renewed U.S. pressure on Japan to open its markets wider to imports.

The talks, known as the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, were suspended in December largely because the European Community refused U.S. demands to cut farm subsidies.

But critics have said Tokyo missed an important chance to help break the deadlock by refusing even a limited revision of its ban on rice imports.

Japan steadfastly claims it must maintain self-sufficiency in production of its staple food.

U.S. officials believe dissatisfaction with Tokyo will lead to increased calls for quick results from a bilateral trade agreement that aims to lessen Japan's formidable trade surplus, which reached \$19 billion in 1989.

Next week, officials from the two countries review the agreement that was signed last year.

Japanese officials say they fear the Gulf crisis could lead to a further deterioration in the alliance that was forged after Japan's defeat in World War II. The U.S. Congress has criticised Japan's efforts.

Japan has pledged a total of \$1 billion in assistance to the U.S.-led forces arrayed against Iraq and to Gulf countries suffering economic hardship because of the crisis.

But efforts by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's administration to send troops to the Middle East for non-combat duty were blocked by parliament last year, and it is unclear what further contributions Tokyo may take.

"If the war lasts long, or if there are significant casualties, then Japan will come under fire," says Robert M. Orr, director of Stanford University's Centre for Japanese Studies.

put by Deputy Ahmad Owaidi Al Abbadi about Freemasons in Jordan. In his reply, the prime minister said that the Freemasons had applied in 1956 for the establishment of a lodge in Jordan and were granted permission — because "nothing in their internal regulations contradicted Jordanian laws and regulations."

The prime minister said that since that date, 1956, no complaint was filed against the lodge whose members are all of Jordanian nationality.

In a lengthy rebuttal, Mr. Abbadi provided the House with a historical background of the Freemasons in which he alleged the movement was a Jewish-Zionist movement determined to further Zionism and build a Jewish temple in the place of Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

Mr. Abbadi quoted a 1979 Mecca religious council fatwa that ruled that Freemasonry had a very close link to Zionism and that it hides itself behind different names like the Lions and the Rotary clubs.

Mr. Abbadi demanded that Freemasonry and Lions and Rotary clubs be closed, that Freemasons be dismissed from public service and that they be considered as spies. Mr. Abbadi's call received backing from many deputies, especially from the Muslim Brotherhood benches.

## Jordanians

(Continued from page 1)

Mahmoud Kerna, a salesman at a downtown store. "I cannot stop thinking about my three children: What will happen to them if war starts?"

Although many Jordanians accused U.S. President George Bush for placing the region on the brink of a destructive war, others said that Saddam Hussein should have made some gesture in response to the French initiative.

"I think what we should do is to accept the fact that there is a strong possibility of war, that Israel might try to come into Jordan and we would be fighting back," said Simon Ghattas, a university student, whose sentiments were representative of many young Jordanians.

"We should not waste time cursing or blaming anyone; it is too late for that now," Ghattas added. "We have to concentrate on hammering it home to the Israelis that any intrusion into Jordan will not exactly be a picnic."

"That is the best bet we have," he said. "We have to make it as costly as possible for Israel to even consider sending its forces into our country."

A Ministry of Health employee who preferred to be identified only as Lella said: "I think we have always patted ourselves on the back that nothing will happen to us in Jordan, and it is about time we changed that mentality and got prepared to fight for what we believe in."

"I believe that we should not be worried about our fate; that is something best left to God. Our fears of personal safety should not cloud our thinking and influence our ability to defend ourselves and die, if we have to, with honour and dignity as the King said last night."

Asked what she believed in as a cause, Lella echoed the sentiments voiced by many. "The Iraqis represent the aspirations of the Arab World today, and we should help them and join them if we can, no matter what."

But there are also others who, having voiced strong support for Iraq during the five-and-a-half month run up of the crisis, now tend to blame it on President Saddam for not accepting withdrawal from Kuwait.

"Enough is enough," said a taxi driver who gave his name as Basim. "Saddam took it too far. He could have accepted the last-minute proposals and still saved face now that the international community have accepted the inevitability of having to address the Palestinian problems."

Awad Qasem, a community college student, shares this opinion and also finds part of the blame with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat. "Abo Ammar could have stepped in and accepted the international offer, although the U.S. was missing among the parties involved in the offer," he said.

"If he had done that as chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), there could have been some way out."

But counter arguments are equally strong. "What guarantee do we have that those making the offer are in a position to pressure Washington into accepting a just solution to the Palestinian problem," asked

Jamil Shabnawi, a tailor. "We would have gone back to square one and pleaded with the world to address our problem with no one to hear us," he asserted. "I do agree that probably a war could have been avoided, but we would still be confined to life in misery and oppression in our land."

A middle-aged Jordanian from Irbid who works as a translator at a diplomatic mission believes that "no matter what Saddam was willing to accept, the thought would not go away that Bush would not have recognised it and would have still pushed Saddam further and further against the wall."

"It is of course a different story to our west," he observed. "But I don't think we are going to have a shooting war in Jordan since the Israelis know that they cannot walk into the country unchallenged, do what they want and walk out."

At the same time, the fact remains that "no matter what happens out there in the Gulf, there is little doubt that all our lives would be affected one way or another."

## France

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Mitterrand signed the decree for the special session at 6 a.m. midnight New York time, when the United Nations deadline for an Iraqi withdrawal expired.

Mr. Mitterrand said he would order the use of military force, when the time came, so that the U.N. resolutions be respected.

"Unfortunately, not a sign, not a word, from Baghdad allows us to hope" that Iraq will abide by the respect for law, Mr. Mitterrand said in his written address to lawmakers.

France, with a 15-year bond of friendship with Iraq, had taken the lead in seeking a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis. France offered a last-minute initiative Monday to the U.N. Security Council, rejected by the United States and Britain for implicitly linking an Iraqi withdrawal to an international conference on the Palestinian question — a link sought by Iraq.

"I affirm loudly that France has neglected nothing till the last moment to reach a peaceful solution to the crisis," Mr. Mitterrand said, adding that the nation must now assume its responsibilities and "declare its solidarity with the camp of law against the policies of aggression and fait accompli."

Mr. Rocard said that beyond defending international law, troops also were defending "vital interests of the planet and free access to the resource" of oil. Iraq and Kuwait, he noted, hold 30 to 35 per cent of world oil reserves.

The premier said French troops in Saudi Arabia were committed to "pre-determined missions" consisting of the "liberation of Kuwait, the use of force to do so and the understanding that 'it could be necessary to destroy military targets in Iraq neighbouring Kuwait'."

It is not a declaration of war against a people, it is not a wish to destroy a state," Mr. Rocard told lawmakers.

"It is no way authorising a preferential choice for civilian targets... it is in these pre-announced and pre-negotiated limits that the command will be unique" under the Americans.

## Key Gulf crisis developments

NICOSIA (R) — Following are the main developments in the Gulf crisis from Iraq's seizure of Kuwait to the expiry of the U.N. deadline for Iraq to quit Kuwait or face force.

Aug. 2 — Iraq invades Kuwait at 2 a.m. Emir flees to Saudi Arabia. The United Nations Security Council condemns the Iraqi occupation 14-0 and demands Baghdad withdraw.

Aug. 3 — U.S. announces naval force for Gulf, orders in combat troops and planes four days later.

Aug. 6 — The Security Council agrees 13-0 to impose stringent trade embargo on Iraq except for medicine, and foodstuffs for humanitarian purposes.

Aug. 8 — Iraq annexes Kuwait.

Aug. 10 — Twelve Arab leaders agree to send pan-Arab force to protect Saudi Arabia. Egyptian troops, British planes start arriving next day.

Aug. 16 — Iraq orders 4,000 Britons and 2,500 Americans in Kuwait to report to hotels or be rounded up. Later says it will hold Westerners as human shields against attack.

Aug. 28 — Iraq declares Kuwait its 19th province. Orders all Western Women and children freed.

Sept. 9 — U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev meet in Helsinki, urge Iraq to quit Kuwait.

Nov. 8 — Iraq threatens to reduce Arabian peninsula to ashes. The U.S. orders more than 100,000 extra troops to Gulf.

Nov. 22 — President Bush spends Thanksgiving Day with U.S. forces in the Gulf. Britain announces it will send an additional 14,000 soldiers and more combat aircraft to Gulf.

Nov. 29 — The U.N. Security Council votes 12-2 (Yemen and Cuba opposing) with one abstention (China) to authorise the use of force against Iraq unless it withdraws from Kuwait by Jan. 15. The multinational force in Saudi Arabia goes on alert for possible Iraqi retaliation.

Nov. 30 — Iraq rejects the U.N. ultimatum and says Washington bribed Security Council members to vote for it. Israel said it would hit back if Iraq attacked it. Mr. Bush invites Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz to Washington for talks and offers

to send Secretary of State James Baker to Baghdad.

Dec. 1 — Iraq accepts Mr. Bush's proposal for talks and says it wants to discuss other Middle East issues, including the Palestinian problem, at the same time.

Dec. 6 — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein orders the release of all foreign hostages.

Dec. 18 — President Saddam rules out talks with the United States if it intended only to reiterate U.N. resolutions rejected by Baghdad.

Dec. 22 — Iraq says it will never give up Kuwait and will use chemical weapons if attacked.

Jan. 3 — Mr. Bush invites Iraq to attend talks in Switzerland within a week, with no negotiations over Kuwait, or face war.

Jan. 4 — Iraq agrees to send Mr. Aziz to meet Mr. Baker in Geneva on Jan. 9.

Jan. 7 — The United States and Britain say there will be no extension of the U.N. deadline for Iraq to leave Kuwait.

Jan. 8 — The Pentagon says over 360,000 American soldiers, airmen and sailors already in Saudi Arabia and region. Total expected to swell to 430,000 by end of January.

Jan. 9 — Mr. Baker and Mr. Aziz meet for talks in Geneva to avert war. Talks fail to find peaceful solution. Mr. Bush prepares for war by pressing Congress to endorse use of force against Iraq.

Jan. 12 — The U.S. congress votes for war. U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar flies to Baghdad for talks.

Jan. 13 — Mr. Perez de Cuellar meets President Saddam but fails to persuade him to give up Kuwait.

Jan. 14 — President Saddam calls on Iraqis to fight till death to hold on to Kuwait.

Jan. 14 — The Iraqi National Assembly unanimously backs the "no concessions" stand on Kuwait.

Jan. 15 — The United Nations makes 11th-hour appeal for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. President Saddam, defiant amid a flurry of last-minute calls for peace, visits his troops in Kuwait. He tells them Baghdad would not compromise and that they would win the war against the U.S.-led alliance.

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# Graf, Becker and Sabatini ease into Australian Open 3rd round

MELBOURNE (Agencies) — With the minimum of drama and the loss of just 11 games between them, Steffi Graf, Boris Becker and Gabriela Sabatini eased into the third round in the Australian Open Tennis Championships Wednesday.

Two women's seeds, Laura Gildemeister of Peru and Austria's Barbara Paulus, were knocked out as a blustery wind became hard to handle on the third day of the championships.

But the top players were not on court long enough to be bothered by the conditions, although Becker had to ignore the distraction of a woman baring her breasts on centre court.

As officials tried to persuade her to stop making so much noise, she lifted her T-shirt to roars from the crowd.

"I guess she had a bit much (to drink) but I think she had good time," said Becker. "It doesn't happen that often, hopefully next time it will be a woman of 25."

Graf, the top women's seed, did what was strictly necessary and no more to beat Maya Kidwaki of Japan 6-1, 6-0 while fourth seed Sabatini also played no-nonsense baseline tennis to down Sweden's Maria Ekstrand 6-1, 6-1.

"It doesn't happen too often that it's as easy as this," said Graf, who conceded just three games in the first round. "If things go this well I'm not really unhappy about it."

Becker had a small score to settle with Czechoslovakia's Marian Vajda, who beat the world number two in their only previous meeting in Monte Carlo in 1988.

Honour was satisfied as Becker won 6-4, 6-3. "It's feeling pretty good at this stage and I hope I feel good for the next 12 days," he said.

Australians Liz Smylie and Rachel McQuillan showed great staying power to down Gildemeister, the number 15 seed, and 12th seed Paulus, both in three sets. The 16 women's seeds all survived

the first round without losing a set.

Aranza Sanchez Vicario of Spain nearly followed her brother Emilio out of the tournament, escaping from 6-4, 4-1 down to beat Britain's Monique Javier 4-6, 6-2.

McQuillan lost some heart after Paulus won the second set tie-break 9-7 on her third set point.

The Australian won just one point in the first three games of the deciding set but, with a mixture of looping shots to the baseline and thunderous double-handed backhands to the corners, she reeled off the next five games to take a 5-3 lead and finally won 6-4, 6-4 on her first match point.

McQuillan, ranked 44 in the world, said she had practised with Paulus and knew the Austrian's game held few fears for her.

"It was big mistake to let her get away from me a little bit in the third set. I had to dig deep," she said.

Smylie served for victory over Gildemeister at 5-3 in the third set but was broken. But Gildemeister hit two crosscourt forehands long to give Smylie victory 6-3, 2-6, 9-7.

Five Swedes lost in the men's singles with Peter Lundgren's five-set defeat by American Glenn Layendecker the most unusual.

Layendecker, a lucky loser entry to the main draw after a defeat in pre-qualifying, trailed by two sets, 5-4 and 4-0 on Lundgren's serve.

But Lundgren's game fell to pieces after he wasted three match points. The Californian reached his first Grand Slam third round, winning 3-6, 1-7, 6-3, 6-4.

The other McQuillan, John's younger brother Patric, completed his best Grand Slam performance by reaching the third round with a 6-3, 6-3, 5-7, 6-1 defeat of Australian John Anderson.

McQuillan played extremely tight tennis and could trouble 12th seed and compatriot Jay Berger in the next round. Berger beat compatriot Todd Witsken 6-1, 6-3,

6-0.

Tooth seed Guy Forget of France was not happy with his form, dropping his first set in two tournaments before beating German Alexander Mornz 6-7, 6-3, 6-2.

"That match made me realise I was overconfident. I thought I could win it in straight sets," said Forget, victor in the New South Wales Open last week.

"I did not put my game together. If he had played all the time like in the first set I could have gone down."

Stefan Edberg, a first-round loser as the top seed in the French and U.S. Opens, slipped away from a sneak attack Tuesday by a scrappy Soviet qualifier to avoid the same fate at the Australian Open.

Dimitri Polinkov's sharply angled backhand jabs and crafty blend of deep shots and drops put Edberg through an unexpectedly brisk workout on a cool, overcast day before the Swede took control for a 6-1, 7-6 (8-6), 6-2 victory.

Edberg, who defaulted with strained stomach muscles in the final on the same centre court last year, came up with aces and service winners when he seeded them most in a thrilling second set against Polinkov.

Twice Edberg came back, from 2-4 in games and 1-3 in the tie-breaker, to beat a 162nd-ranked player who had to win three qualifying matches to get here and who had played only once before in a Grand Slam event.

"It wasn't easy, but at least it was a win in three sets," said Edberg, who won the Australian on grass in 1985 and 1987.

"I didn't exactly have the right timing in the second set, and he was hitting a lot of good points. It was good, in a way, coming back from 2-4, after that I felt better."

Wilander, Shriver came back Times have changed for Mats Wilander and Pam Shriver. Once two of the biggest names in tennis, the pair were relegated

to an outside court in their first-round matches at the Australian Open.

And Wilander, ranked no. 1 in the world just two years ago, was called "Wilander" on the on-court scoreboard.

The Swede struggled to beat 19-year-old Australian Heath Demman 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, 6-4 on court 6, while Shriver had trouble early before overpowering French junior Noelle Van Lottum 6-3, 6-1 in her opener on the same court.

Wilander has won the Australian Open three times and found the outside court a novel experience. Shriver was playing a Grand Slam tournament as an unseeded player for the first time in a decade.

The Swede, who is only 26, won three Grand Slam titles in 1988, boosting him into the no. 1 ranking in the world. A mystifying slump, followed by his father's death, has seen him struggle to regain his form.

Shriver, winner of 21 Grand Slam doubles titles and a top-10 player since 1980, underwent an operation on her ailing right shoulder in the middle of last year.

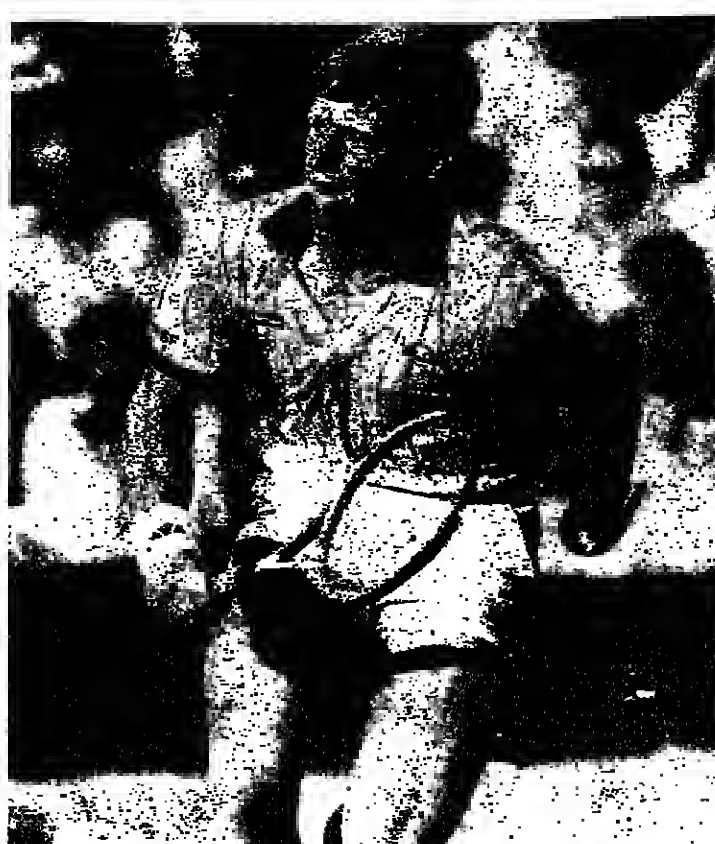
Shriver was distracted by newspaper blowup around the perimeter of the court, but pleased with the way she maintained her concentration.

"My game is improving with each match, and that is all I can ask for at this stage," Shriver said. "It's hard to even know what my goals should be."

Shriver said she was nervous before her match.

"Not nervous about maintaining my ranking, but nervous in certain level," she said. "After nine months out you have to question where you can compete at any reasonable level."

"At the moment, the mental hurt is bigger than the physical hurt. It's challenging, though, and I'm enjoying a different perspective on the game. It's like starting from scratch."



Boris Becker

## Johnson charged with assault

TORONTO (R) — Disgraced Olympic sprinter Ben Johnson has been charged with assault by Toronto police for allegedly attacking former teammate Cheryl Thibedeau in late December.

Johnson will appear in court on Jan. 24 for the incident, in which he allegedly grabbed the female track star by the neck and squeezed, a Toronto police officer said Tuesday.

Johnson won the 100 metres in world record time at the Seoul Olympics in 1988 but was later stripped of his gold medal and record after testing positive for a banned anabolic steroid.

Thibedeau, who formerly ran with Johnson with the Mazda Optimist Track Club, filed a complaint after an incident on Dec. 17 at York University outside Toronto, Toronto police detective Al Brown said.

"He was aware there was an investigation going on and he came in with his lawyer and turned himself in," Brown said.

Johnson has vowed to reclaim his title as the world's fastest man and compete at the Olympic competition in Barcelona in 1992. He is expected to appear at an invitational track meeting in Los Angeles Friday.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JANUARY 17-18, 1991

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A good time for you to use some much newer methods to get your property and possessions in shape as long as you don't force any issues or annoy anyone of influence.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) Looking into your practical arrangements with others is a very good way to start new activities but later sit back, observe others' attitudes.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20) An important study by you and partner early can bring into the open some obscure matter by which your joint project can be successfully done.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21) Look at all phases of activities to be done by you and then you will be able to plan your time and energies that you can do them very well.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) Get your calendar arranged for whatever meetings are of interest to you today and later you can go into planning to but not expediting them.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) You would be wise to make sure early that the structure of your home and family is on a very good basis, especially the plumbing; later do usual home duties.

**VIRGO:** (August 22 to September 22) Look into all available sources

to ferret out specific data you desire and you should find it much more readily than is usually the case.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) Consider well just where you stand in all matters of property or in financial nature and consider the best way you can add to these benefits, assets.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) You can and should be self-absorbed in going after a course of action whereby you can gain those things which are most vital to your happiness.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) A day to pretty much close yourself in from the world and consider deeply what your intimate longings are and how you can best attain them.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) Query your various friends and acquaintance just what they can do to support your present personal ambitions and bring you more special pleasures.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) You need to know now just where you stand in the world of outside activity or in your government or civic matter so find this out today.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) You should start the day with a considerable amount of enthusiasm in pursuing an interest that has considerable scope and interest to others.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY JANUARY 17, 1991

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Get out in the world of people and show them that you are a good friend. Social activities are moving along in slow motion now but you might meet someone who will fit in later.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) This is the time for you to get together with friends and usual allies and to devise a plan of action that brings you the outlets you want most.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20) Money matters can be improved if you will take some suggestions that a very influential and prominent man is willing to give you so go and ask him.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21) Your day to do almost anything you wish but first get off to some new places or meet some interesting persons who have a different standpoint than your own.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) Confidential talks with others gets you their good will and their active assistance towards gaining the things you value the most so be up and doing.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) State to others what they can do for you whether they be friends, acquaintances or associates for others are willing to give you a boost in the right direction.

**VIRGO:** (August 22 to September 22) Adopting new and modern methods to your projects gains you

the respect of one who has control over your worldly or public ambitions and make you a desirable contact.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) You have the inspiration now to gain your aspirations and to have a happy time in so doing to use every moment possible doing the things you like.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) This is the time for you to make sure you are the one who does hold steady to what you have agreed to do and carry out family wishes to get ahead.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) Your interest in making a better arrangement with usual associates and partners is very good and you make much headway from what others say.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) Doing work on your property is good now as well as yours so do so without trying to force allies to your side.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) You can have a very happy day and evening by forgetting those problems that have been such a problem to you and enjoy romance, amusements.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) Private discussions with members of your own household and confidential advisors brings you the mutually satisfactory answers you have been looking for.

## Vatnen loses 2 hours but keeps lead in desert rally

PARIS (R) — Finnish driver Ari Vatnen lost almost two hours after being stranded in the dunes on his way to the daunting Naga Pass in Mauritania Tuesday but remained the favourite to win the Paris-Dakar Rally in 48 hours.

Vatneo and his Citroen reached the finish line of the 532-kilometre 12th stage from Tichit to Kiffa one hour 46 minutes later than Swede Kenneth Eriksson in a Mitsubishi.

But, cushioned by an overnight lead of four hours 25 minutes on nearest rival Pierre Lartigue of France, Vatnen looked set to clinch his fourth Paris-Dakar title in the Senegalese capital Thursday.

The feared Naga Pass is the last major obstacle of the rally and Vatnen goes into the last two stages with the security of a lead of

more than two and a half hours. Tuesday's stage proved the most formidable for the Finnish desert ace. Stranded in the soft sand of a dune on the approach to the Naga, Vatnen needed the help of Citroen team mate Alain Ambrosio to dig himself out.

Then he, like most drivers, had serious navigation problems. The desert was dotted with drivers desperately trying to find the well concealed way to the pass.

Lartigue, another Mitsubishi driver, found it first and finished second in the stage one and a half minutes behind Eriksson who had followed him during the climb.

The motor cyclists solved the navigation problem in typically eccentric style. Several stopped to ask the way from wandering local tribesmen and some persuaded their "assistants" to ride pillion and point the way up to the pass.

## NBA roundup

By the Associated Press

**SCOTTIE PIPPEO** scored 20 of his 23 points in the second half, while Michael Jordan finished with 34 as the Chicago Bulls retained first place in the NBA Central Division Monday night with a 110-97 victory over Milwaukee Bucks.

The win was Chicago's sixth in a row, 14th last 16 games and 12th straight at home, where the Bulls are 17-3. Jordan has 30 or more points in 10 consecutive games.

The defeat, the fourth straight by the Bucks, dropped them 1-2 games behind the Bulls. Detroit is one-half game behind after defeating Dallas.

Pippen scored 11 points in the third quarter, helping the Bulls shoot 87 per cent from the field and take the lead for good.

**Pistons 89, Mavericks 81**

Vinnie Johnson scored 10 of his 19 points in the fourth quarter as Detroit won at Dallas for its 10th consecutive victory.

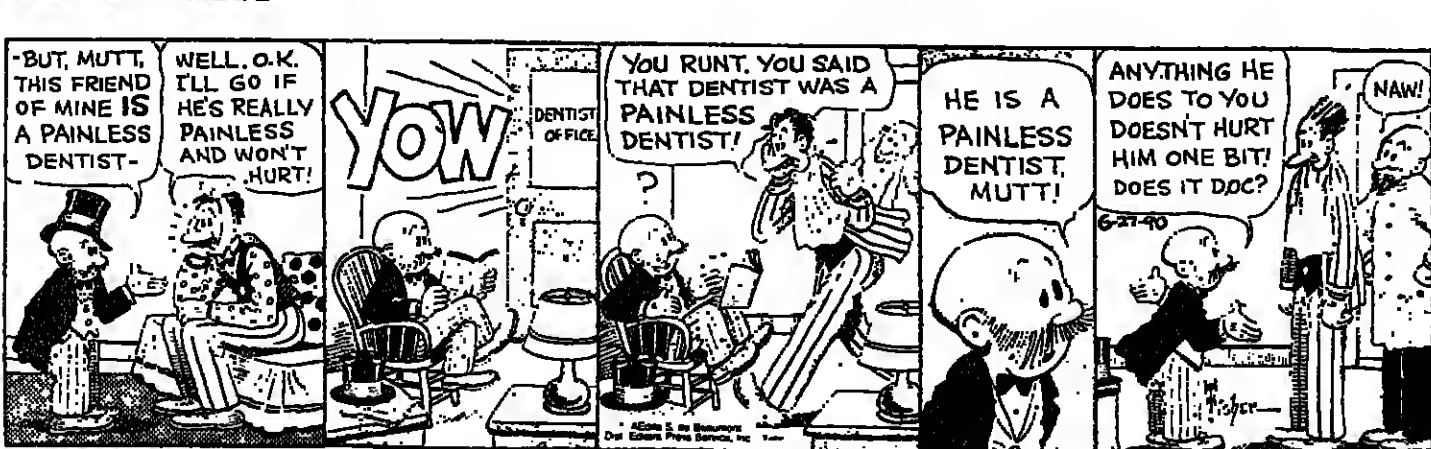
Joe Dumars added 17 points for the Pistons, who won for the 12th time in their last 14 games and matched their 10-game winning streak in November.

Derek Harper scored 21 points and Rolando Blackman 19 for Dallas, which lost its third consecutive game and 21st in the last 29 starts.

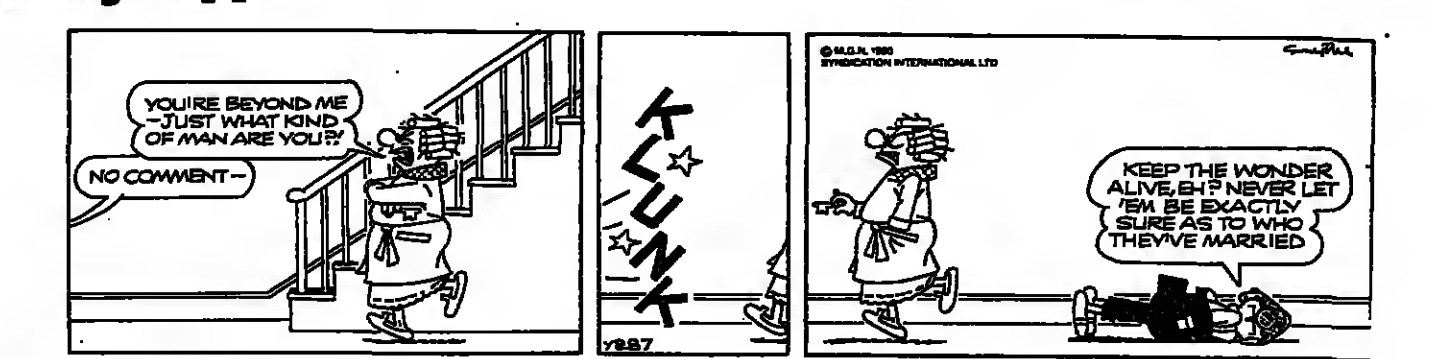
**Hawks 96, Knicks 82**

Domonique Wilkins had 26 points and 16 rebounds and Moses Malone scored 13 of his 16 points in the final quarter as Atlanta extended its homecourt winning streak to 11 games by defeating New York.

## Mutt'n'Jeff



## Andy Capp



## Peanuts



## GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANNAR HIRSCH

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### CHOOSE THE RIGHT LINE

Both vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**

♠ A Q 3 2

♥ 5 4 3 2

♦ 8 6 5 3 2

♣ 8 6 3 2

**WEST**

♠ J 8 6

♥ 10 9 8 7 4 3

♦ K 10 7

♣ 10

**EAST**

♠ 9 7 5 4

♥ J 6 5 2

♦ J 9

♣ Q 5 4

**SOUTH**

♠ K 10

♥ A K Q

♦ A Q 4

♣ A K J 9 7

The bidding:

South West North East

2 ♠ Pass 2 ♣ Pass

3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

3 NT Pass 4 ♠ Pass

4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

6 ♠ Pass ♠ Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♣

Adherents of bridge rubrics would grumble about bad luck when they failed in their slam. Good technicians were prepared to claim after the first few tricks.

South's opening was artificial and forcing. North's response was a waiting bid. South felt that his five-card suit made his hand too good for the stultifying jump to three no trump, so he chose to show his long suit. North cue-bid spades as a first step in expressing a liking for clubs and slam ambitions. When North subsequently cue-bid hearts, South decided that, in view of the obvious duplication in that suit, a small slam

was enough.

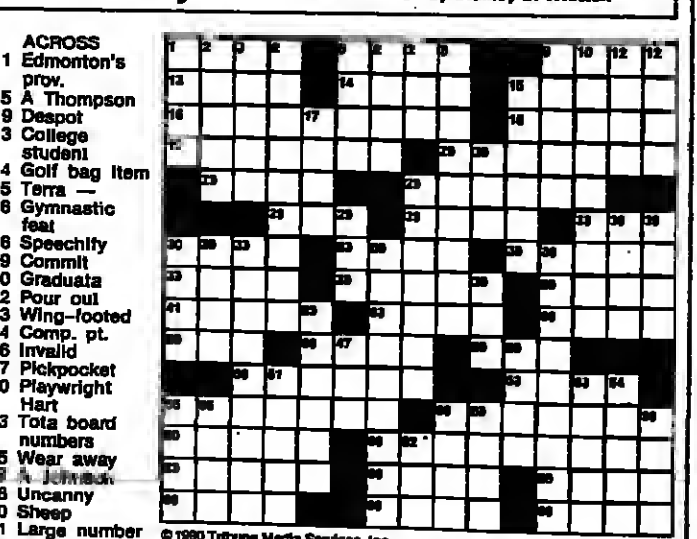
Declarer won the opening lead in hand, discarding a diamond from dummy, and since the saying goes, "Eight ever, nine never," banded down the two top trumps. When the queen failed to drop, declarer discarded two more diamonds from the table on heart winners, crossed to dummy with a spade and tried the diamond finesse. Down one.

Skilled dummy players realized that there was a better line available, combining an endplay with an even-money bet in trumps. After winning the opening lead, they cashed only one round of trumps. When both defenders followed suit, an attractive alternative line was available.

Those declarers would cash a heart, stuffing a diamond from dummy, then cross to the table by ruffing the remaining high heart!

Now a club to the jack assured the contract once East followed! If West showed out, declarer would lose only a diamond trick, since one diamond would go away on the third spade. If West won the queen, he would be employed. A heart would allow declarer to ruff in dummy while discarding a diamond from hand, and the other would go on the third spade. A diamond would solve declarer's problem in that suit. And a spade would be run to declarer's K 10, yielding four tricks in that suit and two diamond discards, with the eight of trumps as the entry.

## THE Daily Crossword by Stanley B. Whitman



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solvers:

1. Thitting part	38. Yala student	55. Exile island
2. Small plane	39. Small plane	56. Reptile
3. Poles	40. Legend	57. Pope's son
4. Small (suspect)	41. Young woman	58. Part of A.M.
5. Put on	42. Bird	59. Right
6. Sp. region	43. Mon goddess	60. Assn.
7. Mail of song		
8. Weave the		
9. Witness box		
10. Aleutian		
11. Theater		
12. Charlotte and		
13. Norma		
14. Bear		
15. Abner		
16. Dana or Julia		
17. Scrow		
18. Brains		
19. Nudnik		
20. Food for hogs		
21. Killer whale		
22. Theater		
23. worker		
24. Fond of		
25. Practical		



## Economic warning signals flash for prosperous Mauritius

PORT LOUIS (R) — Sun, sea, sand and success. In French, English, Creole, Hindi or Chinese, Mauritius' polyglot people say their little Indian Ocean island has it all.

But trouble is brewing beneath the surface of a tropical paradise that is one of sub-Saharan Africa's few prosperous economies.

Latest figures show the biggest monthly jump in inflation for 10 years, growth sagging and trade headed for a record gap of six billion Mauritian rupees (\$40 million) in 1990.

The once dynamic export processing zone (EPZ) has contracted from a peak in 1988 and businessmen say wage rises risk pricing the key sector — cheap clothing — out of Western markets.

"The problem is one of (our) own success," said Industry Minister Cassam Uteem.

"The EPZ has absorbed almost all the unemployed people so that now we're facing not an unemployment problem ... but a lack of employable people," he said.

Successive governments in this remote island east of Madagascar have, since independence from Britain in 1968, developed a mixed economy to create jobs and spur export-led growth.

The EPZ, established in 1971, attracted foreign and local capital with tax breaks for new industrial firms, diversifying an economy based until then almost exclusively on sugar.

The boom years of the 1980s meant almost full employment and political stability in this working democracy — a rare combination for a country classified as African.

Now the labour squeeze is undermining the Mauritian boast that its one million people

are an African model of success to rival the Asian economic "Tigers".

"Jobs have been so easy to find ... that there's no sector of society that really works hard," said one local banker. "Now the economy is the trouble, no one knows what to do about it."

Ministers, who may face a general election this year after a new government was formed in September, appear in no mood to tell voters they might have to tighten their belts.

"Those in power seem to think the good times are going to go on forever," said Guy Olivieri, leader of one of several small opposition parties, the Mauritian Democratic Union.

Economic figures show a bleaker picture. Despite 20 years of diversification, growth remains tied to the 200-year-old sugar industry and vulnerable to the changeable maritime climate of both drought years and violent storms.

The latest official forecast that growth will rise to 6.3 per cent in 1990 from last year's 3.8 per cent is due to a recovery in sugar after two cyclones hit output in 1989.

Excluding sugar, growth is forecast to slow to 5.5 per cent from 6.2 below the average 9.1 per cent of the preceding three years. Prospects for 1991 are clouded by the Gulf crisis.

Wage rises are also feeding inflation as consumers demand more high-priced imports, a trend now accelerated by rising fuel costs because of the Gulf crisis.

A 4.4 per cent jump in inflation in September — the biggest monthly rise since 1980 — dashed official forecasts that inflation would slow this year from 1989's 12.6 per cent.

## Abu Dhabi shuns war with fair

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — An international trade fair, the first of its kind in the Gulf states, opened in Abu Dhabi Wednesday, just one hour after the U.N. deadline for Iraq to free Kuwait or face the use of force.

"The opening of the fair today was a clear message from Abu Dhabi to the world that we are far away from the front line and that our economy is safe and sound," said a chamber of commerce official.

Some 31 countries, including the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain, and 100 international companies are participating in the 10-day fair opened under strict security measures.

"The participation of this number of countries and companies at this time is a confirmation of the confidence and respect the United Arab Emirates hold in the world," said Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed, Abu Dhabi crown prince.

Economists and diplomats here characterised the opening of the fair at this time of crisis as part of the UAE's attempts to calm its population of 1.8 million. Most of the population are expatriates.

Under the spectre of war, the residents have been on a buying spree over the past two days despite statements by officials affirming that the five airports in the country will not be closed, water and power supplies will remain at normal levels, and sufficient strategic reserves of foodstuffs were available.

"The fair will create a diversion and give people something else to talk about other than war, and is hoped to strengthen the morale of businessmen and consumers here," said Mohammed Al Fahim, an Abu Dhabi businessman participating in the fair.

## Kuwaiti dinar soars on black market on restoration hopes

CAIRO (R) — The Kuwaiti dinar has soared on Middle East black markets in the runup to a Gulf war in the expectation that a restored government would honour the currency at its former value.

Iraq effectively devalued the dinar when it pegged its value to its own currency, worth only one-twelfth of that issued by the oil-rich emirate.

But Kuwaiti businessmen said it was not certain the currency could be completely honoured at the pre-invasion rate of around \$3.45 and their government might be planning to replace it with a new dinar.

In the last 10 days the dinar has jumped to \$1.95 on the Cairo black market from around \$1.30, businessmen and black market dealers said.

"People assume that if anything if Kuwait is freed it will be pegged at the old rate, but I am so sure," said a Kuwaiti businessman in Cairo.

He said Kuwait central bank officials were meeting in London this week to discuss the dinar and other topics with the chairman of the country's commercial banks and financial institutions, but no decisions had been reached.

Governments in the Gulf and Egypt had been accepting limited amounts of the currency to help hard-pressed exiles, but the Kuwait central bank has asked Egypt and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in the last few days to stop banks and official money changers from buying dinars.

The Iraqis seized a large number of dinars when they took over the central bank building and other financial institutions in Kuwait.

Dealers in the UAE and Egypt said traders were shipping many dinars to Saudi Arabia, where they sold for a higher price.

## Gulf crisis seen boosting energy-backed currencies

TOKYO (R) — Baghdad's refusal to leave Kuwait is likely to fuel buying of a handful of currencies that are expected to benefit from higher energy prices.

Dealers said that the currencies of Australia, Canada and to a lesser extent Britain — all of which possess energy reserves — should strengthen if war breaks out and oil prices soar.

"Markets are very nervous, but the net energy exporters are going to be the currencies to watch if war starts and especially if fighting is prolonged," said Tetsuya Taura, currency analyst at Sumitomo Bank.

Indeed, a move into these currencies is already under way and they have firmed over the last few days as chances for a peaceful settlement to the Gulf crisis all but vanished.

The Australian dollar has posted the sharpest gains, climbing just before 0500 GMT Wednesday to 0.7841/48 U.S. dollars, compared with its close in Sydney Tuesday at 0.7780/85. The Canadian dollar has climbed to 1.1470 U.S. dollars from Monday's

1.1492 close in Toronto.

Sterling has turned in a solid performance in recent sessions, but dealers cautioned that its strength may be more due to a weak mark, hurt by the Soviet crackdown in the Baltic republics, than to Britain's status as an energy producer.

Gains among the three currencies have been even more impressive considering the dollar's strength against other currencies, such as the yen and mark.

Dealers attribute the dollar's strength to a traditional shift toward U.S. short-term securities in times of global uncertainty.

Should war break out, dealers look for the Australian dollar to climb past 0.7900 U.S. dollars, for the Canadian dollar to test 1.1400 and for the pound to move toward 2.95 against the mark from around 2.9420.

"If war breaks out, there is going to be at least some short-term buying of these currencies," said Ichiro Ikeda, a trader in the corporate sales division at Goldman Sachs International. In addition to strong energy

reserves, the three currencies are also attractive as a short-term place to park funds because each offers high interest rates.

Dealers caution, however, that little of the recent buying of the three has been for high yields and that safety is the market's number one objective.

Although the prospects for a Gulf war growing by the hour, dealers here said war had not been fully considered by financial markets, indicating there was still room for currencies from commodity-rich nations to appreciate.

"The market's factoring in case of a war is a lot different than factoring in expectations of an economic indicator like GNP," said Taura at Sumitomo Bank.

Some dealers, however, question how long demand for the energy- and commodity-based currencies will last. Goldman's Ikeda said that overall commodity prices had been weak worldwide in recent months and that the long-term outlook for economies supported by commodity exports might not be bright.

## Inflation hits 6.1% in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Consumer prices rose a moderate 0.3 per cent in December, pushing inflation for all of 1990 to 6.1 per cent, the worst rate in nine years, the government said Wednesday.

Last month's seasonally adjusted gain in the Labour Department's consumer price index matched the increase in November but represented a substantial moderation from August through October, when the monthly increase averaged 0.7 per cent.

For the year, the price rise was the steepest since the cost of living soared 8.9 per cent in 1981. It represented a marked increase over the 1.6 per cent rate in 1989 and the 1.1 per cent rate in both 1988 and 1987.

Analysts, however, expect lower inflation this year because of the sluggish economy. They also expect falling oil prices after the resolution of the Gulf crisis.

Energy prices, which had risen sharply in the three months following Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait, fell 0.1 per cent in December, following a 0.5 per cent rise in November.

## Deployment spawns business boom, confidence drop in Gulf

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Camouflage green has become the dress of choice in the Regency Intercontinental, a luxury hotel that does its best business as a high-class barracks.

Troops allied against Iraq have been booked into about 80 per cent of the 380 rooms in the hotel since August, one of the many financial windfalls wrought by the crisis in the Gulf.

"We are benefiting a lot from the crisis," said Philippe Leroy, general manager of the Regency. "It dramatically improved our financial situation. When it started, we were in bad shape."

Almost simultaneously, Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August and the threat of war Wednesday has triggered a boom in some economic areas and fear in others.

Leroy said the 1,500 luxury hotel rooms in Bahrain alone have been booked nearly solid for 22 weeks, with about 80 per cent of the customers comprising soldiers and sailors ready for war.

Normally, he said occupancy would only be 65-70 per cent. But the hotel business is only

one facet of the phenomenon. "The multinational military buildup in the Gulf has given a boost to local food and beverage industries, procurement and catering activities, transportation and retail sales in general," said the December financial report of the Gulf International Bank.

The report said restaurants, electronics outlets, clothing stores, truck companies, mattress suppliers and others have "recorded booming business conditions."

The crisis also has created an oil boom for the Gulf states pumping more petroleum to fill the supply gap left by the Kuwait invasion and the embargo on Iraq.

But economists say it has also hindered the local investment in industry that the Gulf states need to supply the jobs that their oil exports cannot.

Bahrain, the only Gulf emirate with no appreciable oil reserves, could see a quick erosion in its status as the region's largest banking centre, economists say. Investcorp, a Bahrain-based

investment company that owns the fashionable Saks Fifth Avenue department store in New York, already has transferred all its assets to Luxembourg in anticipation of hostilities.

The Bahrain-based Arab Banking Corp. (ABC), the largest bank in the Arab World, said Monday it was transferring management of its accounts to London.

Bank President and Chief Executive Abdullah Saudi said clients have been told to deal with ABC's London branch after Wednesday, the day after the United Nations deadline expires for Iraq to withdraw its troops from Kuwait.

Saudi Arabia, which reaped a multi-billion-dollar windfall after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, nevertheless saw a sharp drop in confidence in the kingdom.

Investment fell, building projects were postponed and the government transferred millions of dollars overseas. The Gulf nations also are paying billions to fund the multinational force, build their defences and assist Third World nations in the anti-Iraq alliance who have suffered

from soaring oil prices. Though the Gulf nations will have their oil to sell for years to come, the frequent hostilities in the region continually hurt their attempts to diversify their local economies.

"It's a tougher sell," said Nigel Perry, head of the Bahrain office of the Hill and Knowlton Public Relations Agency, the largest such agency in the Arab World.

Local analysts, who traditionally speak only on condition of anonymity for fear of offending the royal families who run the countries and control the business, also say the large expatriate populations in the Gulf nations could be cut by a Gulf war.

"Many foreigners, who typically hold jobs shunned by nationals, already have fled the region in anticipation of war. Bahrain, for example, has nearly a 50 per cent foreign population."

Economists say if war breaks out and the foreigners stay away, the heavily subsidised citizens of the Gulf states may have to take the jobs left behind.

### WORLD STOCK MARKETS

TOKYO — Stocks closed sharply lower after the expiry of the U.N. deadline for Iraq to leave Kuwait or face war. The Nikkei index closed 770.53 points or 3.32 per cent lower at 22,442.70 with 240 million shares traded.

SYDNEY — War jitters swept through the market in late trade, spurring heavy selling of industrial stocks. The All Ordinaries Index closed 15.9 points down at 1,204.3.

HONG KONG — Prices ended weaker but off the day's low after bargain hunters stepped in following passage of the 0500 GMT Gulf deadline. The Hang Seng index slid 16.81 points to close at 2,984.01.

SINGAPORE — Shares closed weak after a U.N. deadline for Iraq to quit Kuwait passed without incident. The Straits Times Industrial index closed 11.46 points lower at 1,149.08.

BOMBAY — The Bombay Stock Exchange closed because it believes a Gulf war likely.

FRANKFURT — The Dax index ended 2.94 points lower at 1,322.68, bouncing back from an early one per cent fall. It was the third day running the Dax had ended just above support at 1,320 points.

PARIS — After trading lower for most of the day the market ended marginally higher following comments by the White House that it was not too late to resolve the crisis peacefully the CAC-40 index closed at 1,457.77, up 0.50.

LONDON — Stocks were easier but off day's lows in extremely thin late trading. Volume slowed to a trickle as operators awaited news from the Gulf. At 1610 GMT the FTSE index was down 15.8 at 2,055.1.

NEW YORK — Stocks stayed weak in sluggish late-morning trading. Most investors were on the sidelines awaiting Gulf news. The Dow was down about seven at 2,483.

### AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Wednesday, January 16, 1991  
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	667.0	671.0
Pound Sterling	1271.3	1273.9
Deutsche mark	432.0	434.6
Swiss franc	518.4	521.5
French franc	127.0	127.8
Japanese yen (for 100)	489.4	492.3
Dutch guilder	383.2	385.5
Swedish crown	116.2	116.9
Italian lira (for 100)	57.5	57.8
Belgian franc (for 10)	209.4	210.7

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

	1.9055/65	U.S. dollar
One Sterling	1.1483/93	Canadian dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.5420/27	Deutsche mark
	1.7395/7405	Dutch guilders
	1.2863/70	Swiss francs
	31.76/81	Belgian francs
	5.2400/50	French francs
	1160/1161	Italian lire
	136.50/60	Japanese yen
	5.7375/7425	Swedish crowns
	6.0220/70	Norwegian crowns
	5.9450/9500	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	403.30/80	U.S. dollars

## EC study says monetary union could save \$25 b

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — Adoption of a single currency by the 12 European Community (EC) countries would save EC consumers and businesses up to \$25 billion a year in currency transaction costs, according to a study.

The study, issued by the EC executive commission, said the savings would amount to about half a percent of the EC's gross domestic product (GDP).

Over the longer term, by reducing the uncertainty associated with currency fluctuations, investors would accept a lower rate of return on their funds, which would in turn boost investment and growth, the study said.

"Only a modest reduction in this rate of return of 0.5 percentage point is already sufficient for a gain in output accumulating to five per cent of GDP," the report said.

It added that the main costs of a single currency would be the loss by member states of the ability to devalue their currency or guide national interest rates.

But the report said "this cost should not be exaggerated" as EC member states have already largely renounced their national monetary and exchange rate independence by joining the European Monetary System.

The report also rebutted the contention of the EC's less developed members that adoption of a single currency would hurt their economies and should be accompanied by a massive aid programme.

"There is no a priori case for believing that (a single currency) would be detrimental to the less favoured regions," EC Monetary Affairs Commissioner Henning Christophersen told reporters.

"On the contrary ... it will make it possible for these regions to attract more long-term investments from a well organised capital market," he noted. On July 1, the EC nations embarked on a first stage of a three-phase plan for economic and monetary union that would

eventually lead to a single currency and central bank.

During the first stage, members are to more closely coordinate their economic and monetary policies, lift remaining barriers to capital movements and adhere to the exchange rate mechanism.

The EC states have not yet formally agreed on when to launch the latter stages of the monetary union plans that would see the creation of a central bank and a single currency.

Christophersen said he believed that of the 12 EC nations, Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands and Denmark — could move to a second stage now without difficulty. He said these economies are close enough in economic terms to "proceed immediately to EMU with little difficulty."

### 200 ORACION

Oración a San Judas Tadeo, patron de los casos difíciles. ¡Oh Glorioso Apóstol San Judas Tadeo, siervo fiel y amigo de Jesús, con el nombre del Señor que entiendo a nuestro querido Maestro en manos de sus enemigos, esta ha sido la causa de que muchos os hayan olvidado. Pero la Iglesia os honra e invoca universalmente como patrón de las cosas difíciles y desesperadas. Rogad por mí, que soy tan miserable, y haced uso, os ruego, de ese privilegio especial a vos concedido, de socorrer visible y prontamente cuando casi se ha perdido toda esperanza. Venid en mi ayuda en esta gran necesidad, para que reciba los consuelos y socorros de cielo en todas mis necesidades, atribuciones y sufrimientos, particularmente. (Haga aquí la súplica que desea obtener). Confíe y devoción repita esta oración durante nueve días, prometiendo publicarla al 8º día, y por difícil e imposible se le concederá. Y para que vendiga a Dios con vos y con todos los escogidos, por toda la eternidad. Amén.

MINA.

## Gold shines again

SYDNEY (R) — Australian gold climbed further to 404.25 later

stocks, already buoyed by tension in the Gulf, will surge if war breaks out, stock analysts said Wednesday.

But they said the gains would be short-lived, disappearing once the crisis triggered by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait was over.

"Gold stocks will follow gold if gold rallies," said analyst Bill Meischke of brokers BZW Australia.

Demand for gold is quite strong in Asia today, and clients in South East Asia are telling me they will ride gold up to \$420 but probably become sellers as prices above that."

"But if it lasts too long it could all become a big bore and markets crisis. Tuesday broke \$400 an ounce for the first time since Sept. 28, when it finished at \$396.25, firms particularly affiliates of

It opened in Hong Kong at 404.25, followed by smaller Australian companies.

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AL AMIRA AL SAGHIRA  
in  
**SHAME ON YOU, RUSTUM**  
Arabic

Show: 12:30, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:45 p.m.



## Former Soviet interior minister condemns crackdown in Vilnius

MOSCOW (R) — A former Soviet interior minister sacked by President Mikhail Gorbachev last month has condemned the use of troops in Lithuania as an "overnight putsch."

Vadim Bakatin, a liberal forced out at the request of hardliners, told the Communist youth daily Komsomolskaya Pravda Wednesday the killing of 13 unarmed civilians by Soviet paratroopers at the weekend was illegal.

He said the action threatened the integrity of the union and Moscow's ties with the West.

Komsomolskaya Pravda also carried an appeal from the Young Communist League denouncing the use of force in the Baltic republics as unacceptable. Lithuania, meanwhile, prepared to bury its dead in a state funeral.

A spokesman for the besieged parliament of Lithuania, which is facing increasing Kremlin opposition to its drive for independence, said informers had reported big Soviet troop movements overnight, including the shuffling of soldiers from nearby bases.

"The generals do not have the right to send in tanks on the call of any committee, no matter how loudly it screams," said Bakatin in reference to a self-

proclaimed, pro-Moscow Committee for National Salvation, in whose name the troops attacked. "They do not have any legal ground for the seizure of the television centre or for imposing a curfew," he said.

Bakatin suffered a steady barrage of right-wing criticism as being too soft on separatists before being sacked by Gorbachev, raising speculation the crackdown had been planned carefully for some weeks.

The same critics later brought down liberal Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, removing another barrier to the rising conservative tide.

The Young Communist League, once a faithful training ground for future party members, also criticised the troops' assault.

"We are convinced that there is not and cannot be any reasonable basis for the use of armed force in the resolution of any political disputes," it said in a front-page appeal.

Bakatin's voice in the growing chorus of protest has sharpened the divide in what has emerged as Gorbachev's worst crisis to date.

A spokesman for the Lithuanian parliament told Reuters it had reports of more troop movements around the tiny republic

and in its capital, Vilnius. "Fifteen military trucks left empty and returned full of soldiers. We have reason to believe they came from the Vilnius airport," he said.

He said a personal representative from Gorbachev, requested by Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis, had arrived in what appeared a last-ditch effort to open some line of communication.

Gorbachev sought to justify the army crackdown in Lithuania while denying personal responsibility for the 13 deaths it caused.

In a fighting speech to the Soviet parliament Tuesday, he said the republics had only their separatist leaders to blame for the crisis they now faced with the Kremlin.

He savaged his chief critic, Boris Yeltsin, president of the powerful Russian Federation, for publicly backing the Baltic presidents. He implied that Yeltsin was losing his reason.

"We will count on his common sense not having totally left him," Gorbachev said of Yeltsin, demanding that Yeltsin withdraw a suggestion that the Russian Federation should have an independent army.

Sympathy for the plight of the Baltic republics after Sunday's

crackdown in Vilnius appeared to be widening among the 15 other republics.

The leadership of the Ukraine censured the action, as did Moldova, Armenia and Georgia, where dozens of people have been killed in clashes with Soviet forces sent in to quell unrest.

Tension remained high in Latvia Tuesday night. Pro-independence workers welding clubs ripped up cobblestones apparently intending to use them to defend themselves.

Reuter correspondent Nigel Stephenson reported from the Estonian capital, Tallinn, that President Arnold Ruutel was due to meet pro-Moscow deputies to parliament in an effort to avert a threatened strike aimed at forcing out the pro-independence government.

Russian Orthodox Patriarch Aleksii joined in condemnation of the Vilnius action. He told the newspaper Izvestia the use of military force had been "a gross political error. In church language, it is a sin."

Political commentator Otto Latsis, hitherto sympathetic to Gorbachev, wrote in Izvestia Tuesday: "As things stand, there is the basis for fearing a repetition of the tragedy and on an even bigger scale."

## Latvians prepare to defend Riga

RIGA, USSR (AP) — Thousands of Latvians kept an around-the-clock vigil at their parliament building to discourage the type of tank assault that killed 14 people in neighbouring Lithuania Sunday.

Soviet troops shot out tyres and firebombed a couple of the hundreds of heavy trucks that Latvians parked on streets and bridges Monday to thwart a possible armed assault, officials said.

Construction cranes erected barricades, lowering granite blocks the size of limousines onto the key cobblestone streets of the old town, where the separatist parliament is located.

Doctors and nurses set up a makeshift hospital in the nearby cathedral. Bedding, medical supplies and gas masks were piled in the cathedral and parliament building.

"They said there could be shooting and we came to help people. It's elementary," said one nurse, who gave only her first name, Daina.

Meanwhile, military and Latvian Communist Party officials demanded that the separatist government resign and threatened to replace it with a newly announced National Salvation Committee.

As in Lithuania, committee membership remains secret.

Ljar Potreki, a secretary of the anti-separatist Latvian Communist Party, said Russian-speaking workers would strike

Tuesday at power stations and bread bakeries serving Riga.

Potreki appeared at a meeting with other Latvian political leaders and demanded that parliament revoke its May 4 declaration of independence.

Parliament refused and instead ratified a treaty signed Sunday with Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin recognising Latvia's independence.

Col. Gen. Fyodor Kozmin, commander of the Baltic military district, hinted strongly at the meeting that armed force would be used against the government if it did not suspend independence.

"I stress that not introducing paratroops into Latvia today is an effort by military circles to resolve the situation," Kozmin said.

Latvian officials said they regarded his statement as a threat. Reinforcing Kuzmin's warning, Soviet "black beret" troops, under the National Interior Ministry, shot out the tyres of 15 cars and trucks in a northern suburb of Riga. Latvians had planned to park the vehicles to block roads into the capital.

In the outlying town of Vecmiltava, the tyres were slashed on 10 trucks that were part of a blockade, and black berets firebombed two of them.

Tyres were shot out on seven trucks along Brasla Bridge in Riga, officials said.

Equally threatening were plans by the National Salvation

Committee, a shadowy pro-Kremlin group, and the Inter-front Group of Russian-speaking residents, to stage a rally on the riverfront near parliament.

Riga's City Council voted that the rally be held instead on the opposite shore "for security reasons," according to parliamentary spokeswoman Inese Dirziece. There was no indication whether the groups would comply.

Supporters of the separatist government parked trucks on bridges leading to parliament and the television broadcast facility, which are on an island in the Dangava River.

Latvian officials acknowledged the trucks might not stop an armed assault.

"But it will slow them down," Ms. Birziece said.

People keeping vigil lit bonfires and listened to live music in a square between parliament and the soaring red brick cathedral.

Inside the cathedral, medical workers set up a clinic. The operating room consisted of a stretcher placed between two chairs. An intravenous unit stood next to it.

One man in the cathedral, Tlaidis Uodis, said he came to Riga Sunday from his village 300 kilometres away.

"It's like Czechoslovakia," he said, referring to the 1968 Soviet invasion. "It's the same scenario."



## Balloonists attempt to cross Pacific

LOS ANGELES (R) — British multi-millionaire Richard Branson and Swedish co-pilot Per Lindstrand were soaring over the Pacific at 162 mph (260 kph) late Tuesday in their attempt to make the first hot air balloon crossing of the ocean. The pair were 820 miles (1,300 km) from the launch point of Miyakonojo, southern Japan, and "doing fine," according to radio reports from the balloon received in Los Angeles. Branson, the 39-year-old owner of Virgin Atlantic Airways, Virgin Records and a host of other enterprises, and Lindstrand hope to complete the 5,000-mile (8,000-km) flight in their pressurised capsule to the northwestern United States within two days of their launch.

The flight began at 1847 GMT on Tuesday. The balloon, taller than New York's Statue of Liberty and containing 2.6 million cubic feet (74,000 cubic metres) of hot air, is averaging 131 mph (211 kph) at an altitude of 2,700 feet (820 metres), a spokeswoman for Branson said. Branson and Lindstrand, who set a hot air balloon distance record of 3,000 miles (4,800 km) crossing the Atlantic from Maine to Ireland in 1987, have been preparing for two years for this trip. Japanese balloonist Fumio Niwa was killed when he ditched off Japan's east coast Saturday, six and a half hours after taking off from Yokohama to try to cross the Pacific.

Record eruption discovered 2 billion light years away

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (R) — U.S. and Japanese astronomers Monday announced the discovery of a record eruption from a Quasar two billion light years away, a spectacular three-minute burst of energy rivaling the sun's total output over nearly a million years. Japan's "Ginga Galaxy" satellite recorded the X-ray burst from quasar PKS 0558-504 in the constellation Orion in 1989. Scientists estimate it is two billion light years from Earth. Astronomer Romand Remillard of the Centre for Space Research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said the signal detected by Ginga indicated a record three-minute eruption equal to the sun's total energy output over nearly one million years.

"Quasars, even in their quiet state, are really mind-boggling in how much energy they radiate," said Remillard, who co-authored a paper on the phenomenon presented at a meeting of the American Astronomical Society in Philadelphia. "There has to be tremendous, incredible amounts of energy just to eject something like this," Remillard said in a telephone interview from his Cambridge office. The sun produces about 53 million watts of power each second for every square yard of its surface, enough power per square yard to light 100,000 average homes. "It is believed quasars are located at the cores of distant galaxies that serve as hosts to super-massive black holes, objects with such tremendous gravity that not even light can escape."

Judge resigns over anti-imperial ruling

TOKYO (AP) — A judge who ruled for the first time against official visits to war shrines, by the emperor and prime minister has resigned, only four days after the ruling, officials said. Tadao Kasuya, 61, presiding judge at Sendai High court in northern Japan, announced that he was retiring as of Monday. "I had already decided to retire, after concluding the Yasukuni Shrine case," Kasuya told reporters, according to Kyodo News Service. "Kasuya has been saying that he would retire before he turns 62 and start his second life as a lawyer in Tokyo," a court official said, speaking on condition of anonymity. Reversing a district court ruling, Kasuya ruled last week that official visits to Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo by the emperor or prime minister would violate the constitutional separation of religion and state. The shrine is dedicated to the souls of 2.4 million Japanese war dead, including war criminals from World War II. Three residents in Iwate Prefecture in northern Japan filed a suit in 1981 claiming that a resolution by the prefectural assembly urging official visits by the prime minister and emperor violated the constitution. The court official denied links between Kasuya's resignation and the war shrine case.

## U.S. blames Soviet leaders for crackdown

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has stated publicly it held the Soviet leadership responsible for last weekend's bloody crackdown against pro-independence advocates in Lithuania.

State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said officials did not know specifically if Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev ordered troops to attack. Nevertheless, she said, "whatever the course of events, the Soviet leadership must be held responsible for the actions of the Soviet government."

Gorbachev Monday said he did not give the order in Lithuania that left 14 people dead but expressed little regret

over it, leaving reporters with the impression that he supported it. Gorbachev said a local military commander was responsible for using force.

Tutwiler declined comment on the Soviet leader's remarks, saying she had not seen them.

The crackdown has prompted strong condemnation from President George Bush and the White House had threatened to postpone a summit planned for Moscow next month.

On Tuesday Tutwiler reiterated the U.S. warning.

While welcoming the appointment of Alexander Bessmertnykh as the new Soviet foreign minister, she told reporters:

"Having said that, the events of the last few days in the Baltics deeply disturb and concern us. There can be no lasting U.S.-Soviet cooperation without shared values."

"And as the president said Sunday, events like those now taking place in the Baltics threaten to set back or perhaps even reverse the process of reform which is so important for peace in the world, and the development of the new international order," she said.

"We are watching this closely and urging dialogue rather than provocation as the best path toward defusing the crisis and reversing the damage already done," she added.

## Chinese academic goes on trial

PEKING (R) — China Wednesday put on trial a well-known academic who joined a pro-democracy hunger strike in Peking's Tiananmen Square in June 1989, and negotiated the evacuation of students as troops and tanks thundered in.

An official of the Peking People's Intermediate Court confirmed that Lin Xiaobo had gone on trial. A notice outside the court said he was charged with "counter-revolutionary agitation and propaganda."

Liu, 35, is the most prominent of activists involved in the pro-democracy movement to go on trial since hearings against leading dissidents began late last year.

In a separate development, authorities in the remote western province of Qinghai said that Yu Zhenbin, a 28-year-old civil servant, had been sentenced to 12 years in prison for organising a "counter-revolutionary clique" there in June, 1989.

The human rights organisation Amnesty International said Yu had been accused of setting up a "Democratic Opposition Parties Alliance" and making speeches calling for a revised constitution, new government and an end to one-party rule.

Communist party sources have said the authorities are using the Gulf crisis as a cover for the Peking trials in the hope it will divert international attention. Officials strongly deny this.

Liu Xiaobo, a literary critic and lecturer at Peking Normal University, was described by some students as their "spiritual tutor."

## Washington to release \$42.5 m for El Salvador

WASHINGTON (R) — President George Bush has decided to release \$42.5 million in military aid to the Salvadorean government that had been blocked by Congress, the White House said Tuesday.

Bush based his decision on the violation by Salvadorean left-wing rebels of two conditions set by Congress — engaging in acts of violence directed at civilian targets, and receiving significant shipments of lethal military aid from outside its borders. The White House said in a statement.

But Bush "has decided to suspend delivery of this aid for 60 days in the interest of promoting a peaceful settlement to El Salvador's tragic conflict," the statement said.

A White House aide said the mention of lethal military aid referred to the transfer of 28 surface-to-air missiles to El Salvador's FMLN rebels by Nicaraguan army officers. Nicaragua had obtained the missiles from the Soviet Union.

Concerning the acts of violence directed at civilian targets, the aide said recent FMLN attacks had caused 16 civilian deaths and 108 civilian casualties. More than 75,000 people, mostly civilians, have died in the 11-year conflict.

The \$42.5 million in aid to the Salvadorean Armed Forces was frozen by Congress in October 1990 because El Salvador's government had made little progress in resolving the murders of six Jesuit priests in November 1989. The funds amounted to half the U.S. military aid to the armed forces.

But the Bush administration was angered earlier this month by the deaths of three U.S. servicemen, apparently at the hands of the FMLN.

The helicopter was downed by the rebels, who said the three men had been killed when the helicopter crashed. But U.S. officials said later they found evidence that two had survived the crash only to be murdered by the FMLN.

The White House said Bush was putting off delivery of the military aid to "give the peace negotiations under United Nations mediation every possible chance to succeed."

## Yugoslavian republics fear army crackdown

BELGRADE (Agencies) — The Yugoslav Republics of Croatia and Slovenia fear Soviet action in Lithuania may encourage Belgrade to crush their own independence drive with a bloody military crackdown.

Officials in the two republics expressed alarm Tuesday after the Yugoslav army said it would disarm groups of civilians said to be arming themselves illegally.

"The events in Lithuania have increased the Yugoslav army's enthusiasm to use force," Slaven Letica, a presidential adviser in Croatia, said.

"The timing (of the army statement) is meant to coincide with the events in the Baltics and the Gulf crisis and provide cover for the army to implement a bloody resolution to the Yugoslav crisis."

Like the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia faces the possibility of collapse because of independence moves in its six republics. Slovenia and Croatia, the richest and most Westernised areas, have led the trend.

The multi-ethnic federation is also in a deep economic crisis, and political rifts widened when the Communists lost power in four republics last year after 45 years of rule.

Tensions escalated when Slovenes voted for independence in a referendum last month, Croatia adopted a constitution giving it the right to secede and the Serbian government took a

big unauthorised loan from the Serbian National Bank.

Stepping up pressure on the rebel republics, the Yugoslav Defence Ministry said in a statement Tuesday it would implement unspecified sanctions if "illegal paramilitary groups" do not meet a deadline to hand in weapons by Saturday.

Croats, Slovenes and a Serbian minority in Slovenia and Croatia are reported to be arming themselves and forming their own defence groups.

In another blow to Slovenia, the Yugoslav constitutional court ruled Monday that moves by the republic to give its laws precedence over federal laws were unconstitutional.

Centre-right leaders in Croatia and Slovenia see parallels between Lithuania and their own situation.

"If democracy can be so violated in the Soviet Union, there is a danger that it can happen here," Slovenian Information Minister Stane Stanic said. "Situations like those in the Baltics and the Gulf can encourage adventures here."

Yugoslav President Borisav Jovic Monday dismissed rumours that the army wanted to impose a military dictatorship but said its task was to protect the constitutional order and solve problems peacefully and democratically.

Diplomats said the West would react to any Yugoslav

army crackdown by isolating Belgrade politically and cutting off much-needed loans.

"I hope Yugoslavia remembers it is not the Soviet Union and that this could lead to a catastrophe in relations with the West," one said.

The constitutional court Monday annulled Slovenia's declaration of sovereignty and ordered Serbia to lift duties on goods made in rival republics, the Yugoslav News Agency, Tanjug, reported.

The court, comprising judges of all six Yugoslav republics, ruled unconstitutional Slovenia's declaration of last July and Serbia's decision to impose taxes on products from Slovenia and Croatia, Tanjug said.

The constitutional court is theoretically Yugoslavia's highest judicial body but lacks effective authority to impose decisions on the country's feuding republics.

Ethnic, religious and political differences among the regions have prompted centre-right governments in Slovenia and Croatia to press for more independence, or even secession, from the federation.

Their plans for a looser Yugoslav confederation are opposed by Communist-ruled Serbia, which publicly advocates strong central rule and has effectively torpedoed the federal government's free-market reforms.

The quarrelling has pushed the brittle federation to the brink of disintegration that many believe could erupt into civil war.

Presidents of the six republics met last week and agreed to start bilateral talks on the country's future before a new multilateral round on Jan. 23.

But a federal presidency order that the army enforce a decree demanding that armed groups in the country hand in their weapons by Jan. 21 could stir up tensions with the republics further.

It was not clear whether the order referred to territorial militia in Slovenia and Croatia, or armed groups of ethnic Serbs in Croatia, or both.

"The constitutional court has quashed the declaration of Slovenia's independence," Tanjug said, adding the court also "annulled the decision by Serbia's government" last October to slap 50 per cent duties on goods made in Slovenia and Croatia.

Slovenia's declaration of sovereignty was backed by an overwhelming majority of voters in a referendum last month. The republic's parliament has subordinated more than 30 federal laws to republican legislation. Slovenia retaliated by imposing its own taxes on cattle and meat, produced largely in Serbia.

## Bhutto leaves for U.K., U.S.

KARACHI, Pakistan (R) — The Pakistani government Wednesday allowed former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto to travel abroad for the first time since she was sacked last August.

"She has left for London this morning," Karachi Airport immigration official Habib Khan said.

"There is no ban on her travel abroad," said Khan, refuting claims by leaders of Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) that the government would prevent her from leaving.

Immediately after Bhutto's sacking by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, many PPP figures and people associated with her government were put on an exit control list.

Bhutto, who was badly humili-

ated in last October's national elections, still faces charges of abusing her office while in power which could lead to her being barred from parliament. PPP official Iqbal Haider said Bhutto left for Europe and a speaking tour of the United States accompanied by her son Bilawal and daughter Bakhtawar. Her husband Aziz Ali Zardari is in jail on extortion and bank fraud charges.

Before leaving Bhutto told reporters Tuesday night that she wanted the United Nations deadline for Iraq to leave Kuwait to be extended to allow her time to intervene with Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein.

"As a daughter of Islam I hold out the hope that President Saddam would give me a hearing," she said.

## American escapes death for drug offence in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — A Malaysian court sentenced American lecturer Kerry Lane Wiley to five years in jail for drug trafficking Wednesday instead of death, which is normally mandatory.

Judge Shaik Daud Ismail, who found 38-year-old Wiley guilty of trafficking in 265.7 grammes (9.37 ounces) of cannabis, also ordered that he be given 10 strokes of the cane.

But the judge said the drug was apparently intended for use by Wiley, whose lawyer argued that he smoked cannabis to ease pain from injuries sustained in a childhood fall.

"The amount of cannabis found indicates to me that it was for the personal use of the accused," Judge Shaik Daud said in his judgement.

Wiley, handcuffed and dressed in a beige sweater and grey trousers, showed no emotion when the sentence was delivered.

A lecturer in computer studies from Sacramento, California, he was arrested in November 1989 and was the first American tried under Malaysia's tough drug laws.

His lawyer Shafee Abdullah said the prison sentence would run from the date of arrest.

"On good behaviour he should be released from prison in about two years," he told Reuters, adding that he would consult Wiley before deciding whether to appeal against the court ruling.

Wiley declined to speak to

reporters as he was escorted under heavy guard from the colonial-style court building in the capital Kuala Lumpur.

He was driven by police van to Pudu Prison where he has been held since his arrest.

Shafee said Wiley would be transferred over the next two days to Kajang Prison on the outskirts of Kuala Lumpur, where he will serve his sentence.

The prosecution had urged the court to impose the maximum sentence under Malaysian law, which prescribes death by hanging for anyone convicted of trafficking in more than 15 grammes (half an ounce) of heroin or 200 grammes (seven ounces) of cannabis.

During the 42-day trial, which ended on Dec. 31, Shafee said his client had used the cannabis to control pain from his childhood fall.

"Rightly or wrongly and whether it is for personal use or trafficking, drug possession is still an offence in this country," the judge said.

Prosecution lawyer Alim Abdullah told Reuters he would recommend to the attorney general that an appeal be filed against the ruling.

The United States embassy declined comment.

"We will refer all question regarding the trial process to the lawyers. The consul officer of the U.S. embassy will continue to visit Wiley and offer him all appropriate U.S. government assistance," an embassy spokeswoman told Reuters.